

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

November 26, 1924

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## News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary: A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

### Saskatchewan

#### Agreement Must Be Restored

R. M. Johnson, vice-president of the S.G.G.A., appeared before the Board of Railway Commissioners by invitation of the chairman, at the sitting of the board in Regina, on Wednesday, Nov. 19, when he presented the case of the farmers for the restoration of the Crow's Nest agreement, with a subsequent revision of rates in order to remedy the present unsatisfactory position.

Mr. Johnson assumed that the Commission required information on which to base a rate structure in lieu of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. He must, however, decline at present to make any suggestions other than as contained in the agreement, as the West rests its case on the agreement, which must be restored.

In answer to a question as to whether the rates contained in the agreement would be satisfactory to the West, Mr. Johnson said, no, as the statutory protection they enjoyed under the agreement would be lacking. When the agreement was restored they would require (a) the removal of discrimination as to the various points; and (b) the placing of western rates on a parity with those in the East.

On the conclusion of his statement the chairman complimented Mr. Johnson on the manner of its presentation, and stated that the board was out to remove the discrimination to which objection was taken.

#### Membership Campaign

The following series of meetings has been arranged in District No. 12, in connection with the membership campaign, viz.:

Briarlea, December 8, at 2 p.m.; Sturgeon Valley, December 8, at 8 p.m.; Shellbrook, December 9, at 2 p.m.; Foxdale, December 9, at 8 p.m.; Canwood, December 10, at 2 p.m.; Valbrand, December 10, at 8 p.m.; Shell Lake, December 11; Brightholme, December 12, at 2 p.m.; Parkside, December 12, at 8 p.m.; Blaine Lake, December 13, at 2 p.m.; Leask, December 13, at 8 p.m.

The special speaker for the above series will be C. C. Stoliker, who will have the support of the district director, W. E. Irving, and W. J. Ingram, county chairman.

### Alberta

#### Lacombe Convention

A unanimous vote of confidence in the U.F.A. provincial government, was passed by the annual convention of the Lacombe U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held in Lacombe, on November 6. Another resolution protested against the action of the Railway Commission in setting aside the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, declaring that this would work hardship on the western provinces.

W. P. Young, of Lacombe, was elected president, and Mrs. O. S. Young, vice-president of the association.

During the afternoon session, Hon. Mrs. Parby addressed the delegates, stressing the necessity of keeping the farmers' organization in a high state of efficiency. She quoted figures to prove that substantial economies had been effected by the farmer government in Edmonton.

A. Speakman gave a short address, urging co-operation between the farmer members of the federal and provincial houses in the fight for better conditions.

An address by Premier Greenfield, at the evening meeting was cordially received. Mr. Greenfield spoke of the work of the government in improving marketing conditions, describing the trial shipments of cattle to Japan and the establishment of the seed grain cleaning and selling agency. Referring to the appropriations for roads in the various constituencies, he declared that patronage had been absolutely abol-

ished, and that each constituency received its fair allotment on a basis of population and mileage. Figures were given to show how this method contrasted with that in vogue during the previous administration.

### Victoria Convention

The annual convention of the Victoria Provincial Constituency Association of the U.F.A., was held in Lamont, on November 6. About 35 delegates were in attendance, the bad condition of the roads preventing many from being present.

Addresses were given by the president, A. Lunan, of Fort Saskatchewan, who spoke of the work accomplished by the U.F.A., and contrasted the hazardous methods of the old Liberal government with the business-like methods of the U.F.A. government at Edmonton; and by the local member, Wm. Fedun, who spoke first in English and then in Ukrainian, for the benefit of the Ukrainian delegates who were present.

A. Lunan was re-elected president, S. Iskow and A. Untershutes, vice-presidents, and A. L. Pearce, secretary.

### Manitoba

#### Buttrum U.F.M.

Buttrum is again at the top of the list of U.F.M. locals with the largest membership so far reported at Central office for 1924. Their secretary, A. J. Lamb, has recently sent in another remittance of \$11, which makes a total of 152 members enrolled in that local. Buttrum headed the list last year with the largest membership in the province, but this year has exceeded last year's total by 38.

The local officers are certainly to be congratulated on the splendid success achieved.

#### Lisgar U.F.M. Convention

Lisgar District U.F.M. Convention will be held in Manitou on Tuesday, December 2.

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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

## ADVERTISING RATES

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## U.G.G. Annual Meeting

Shareholders approve of assistance given wheat pools and urge continuance of close friendly relationship—Vote for patronage dividend on street wheat

THE eighteenth annual meeting of the United Grain Growers Ltd., held in Paget Hall, Calgary, last Thursday and Friday, was probably the most satisfactory to the shareholders that has ever been held. The profits earned were quite satisfactory. The company had made good progress and there were no seriously-contentious matters to be discussed. The relations between the company and the wheat pools was quite harmonious, and the reports of the officials on the various departments of the company's activities were adopted unanimously. For two days the 350 delegates, representing the 36,000 shareholders, went carefully into the details of the company's business, were supplied with the detailed information required, and will be able to make a very full report to their locals upon their return home.

The first day was taken up with the

to a discussion of the list of resolutions sent in from the shareholders of the various locals of the company. The delegates warmly approved of the assistance rendered to the wheat pools by the directors of the company, and asked the board to continue in the same relationship. The matter of dealing with the elevator facilities of the company, should the pools desire to purchase them, was the subject of a lengthy discussion. A resolution was presented proposing that the company elevators be sold to the pools at a fair valuation, should the pools desire to purchase them. It was pointed out, however, that the pools had made no request to acquire the companies' elevators, and that there was already a three-year agreement between the company and the pools for the handling of pool wheat. The whole matter was, consequently, left in the hands of the board of directors.

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reading and discussion of the annual reports. Following their adoption the four retiring directors, Messrs. Crerar, Kennedy, Rice-Jones and Mackenzie, were re-elected by acclamation. The following is the complete board of directors: Hon. T. A. Crerar, Winnipeg, president; C. Rice-Jones, Winnipeg, first vice-president; John Kennedy, Winnipeg, second vice-president; D. G. Mackenzie, Brandon, Man.; F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask.; Robert Shannon, Grandora, Sask.; John F. Reid, Orcadia, Sask.; John Morrison, M.P., Weyburn, Sask.; J. J. McLellan, Purple Springs, Alta.; S. S. Sears, Nanton, Alta.; W. B. Kirkpatrick, Exceel, Alta.; and C. E. Hope, Langley Fort, B.C.

The shareholders sent a very kindly message of good cheer and sympathy to Roderick Mackenzie, Winnipeg, one of the pioneer directors of the company, who has been ill for some time.

## Approve Help to Pools

On Friday, the whole day was devoted

## Our Cover

The four black fox pups on this cover of The Guide, were raised on the ranch of Canada Foxes Ltd., and are now the property of Fairfield Foxes Ltd., Sackville, N.B., to whom we are indebted for the photo.

A resolution asking for charter amendments to provide for the election of directors by districts and the use of the preferential ballot was lost, as the great majority of the delegates felt that the present system was more satisfactory. The delegates also rejected a resolution providing that shareholders might dispose of their shares to other than farmers.

## Patronage Dividend

On instructions from the annual meeting last year the directors presented a resolution providing that after an 8 per cent. dividend was paid on the capital stock, and such sum as the directors deemed wise was added to the reserve and profit and loss accounts, any surplus might be distributed as a patronage dividend on purchased street grain, provided that no such distribution should be made unless it was at least one-half cent per bushel. There was considerable debate as to whether the patronage dividend should not also be paid on ear-lot grain and grain handled by other methods. The president pointed out that the directors felt that a beginning should be made on the street grain as it was purchased on the widest spread. The system could be changed at any annual meeting. He did not expect that the profits in the current year would permit of the

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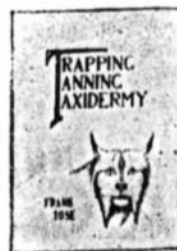
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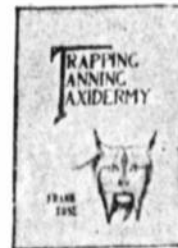
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MAN.



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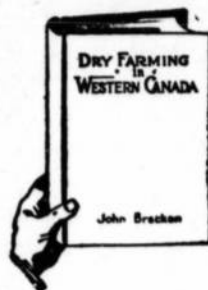
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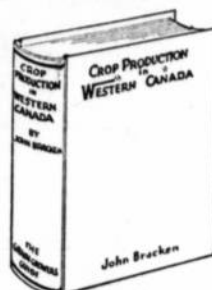
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payment of any patronage dividend whatever. The resolution was carried by a small majority.

### Home Bank

By request of the delegates from Stratheona local, Mr. Crerar explained fully the relationship of himself and the company to the Home Bank, and the meeting expressed its entire satisfaction with his statement. The delegates did not feel that the company had any responsibility for shares in the Home Bank sold by the company 14 or 15 years ago, but expressed themselves that the federal government should come to the relief of the depositors, and also of the shareholders who were suffering from being forced to pay the double liability on their shares.

Resolution was adopted asking for a duplicate system of sampling grain, and another asking that the "Grain Standards Board" meet as early as possible in the season to fix the standards on the commercial grades. The convention was brought to a close at 6.30 p.m., Friday, by a resolution of thanks to and confidence in the directors and officers, and the singing of the National Anthem.

### Co-ops. in Soviet Russia

A reduction in the number of co-operative organizations; a decrease in the number of members; a considerable weakening of the finances of the co-operative movement; an abnormal development of the administrative system: such are, in the opinion of Mr. Prokopowitch, ex-president of the Central Committee of the Congress of Russian Co-operative Unions, professor of the Russian universities of Berlin and Prague, expressed in an article in the International Labor Review, the features of the present position of the co-operative movement in Soviet Russia.

The history of the Russian co-operative movement under the Soviet regime may be divided into three periods. During the first of these—from the end of 1917 to the beginning of 1919—the co-operative system continued to exist as an independent organization. It was, nevertheless, hampered by the general policy of the government, which changed the economic system of the country from top to bottom. During the second period the movement was deprived of its independence and became a state institution. All the forms of co-operation were comprised within the "communities of consumers" which are state organs for the food supply of the population. In the third period, beginning in the spring of 1921 with the introduction of the new economic policy, co-operative autonomy was gradually restored although its economic revival proceeded but slowly, owing to the fact that the heritage of the previous policy weighed too heavily upon it.

At the beginning of 1918, the membership of co-operative organizations in Soviet Russia reached the very high figure of 21,200,000, 10,000,000 of whom belonged to consumers' co-operative societies, and 10,500,000 to co-operative credit societies.

Credit co-operation completely disappeared during the years 1919-1921 and its restoration is very slow. The number of consumers' societies has diminished by one-third, and their membership by four-fifths. On the other hand, the number of agricultural associations is much higher, although their membership is lower, i.e., about 80 members per association; and their total turnover is very small. The only type of co-operation which has progressed is that of industrial production, which at present occupies a special position in the movement, owing to the ruin of large-scale industry and the disorganization of the markets.

U.F.M. Annual Convention

AT BRANDON

JANUARY 6, 7, 8, 9, 1925



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 26, 1924

## Information Needed

The necessity for the three prairie provinces acquiring control of their natural resources is abundantly exemplified in the announcement that a pulpwood concession in Manitoba, embracing an area of approximately 40,000 square miles, is to be sold by auction in Winnipeg, on December 16. This concession covers practically all the accessible pulpwood area in the province, and it is asked for by the promoters of a pulp and paper mill to be established in or near Winnipeg, an enterprise which is to be financed by Chicago and New York capitalists.

It is understood that the object is to close this area for a period of five years, during which the promoters of the enterprise will pick out for themselves the best and most convenient berths to yield 3,000,000 cords of pulpwood. There are already a number of lumber mills operating within the area on yearly licenses, and, apparently, if this area is locked up the licenses of these mills will not be renewed until the larger enterprise has secured what it wants.

There can be no question whatever about the desirability of encouraging the establishment of the proposed pulp and paper mill; the West can do with all the industries it is possible to get. It is also obvious that such an enterprise must be assured of its supply of raw materials. The vital question is, whether, in order to reach this assurance of adequate raw supplies, it is necessary to lock up the whole of this area, give the promoters of the enterprise an opportunity to secure a complete monopoly of the best of the remaining timberlands of the province, and at the same time put out of business a number of concerns operating within the area. There ought to be a way of satisfying the promoters of the enterprise that their raw supplies will be available without giving them absolute control of 40,000 square miles of timber land for five years. The proposal savors too much of the old time practice of playing ducks and drakes with the heritage of the people. The public need considerably more information on this project than has been given it, and in view of the many promises given at Ottawa with regard to giving the prairie provinces control of their natural resources, the Dominion government has no right to proceed with this concession without the consent of the government of Manitoba.

## Conservatives Reorganize

The National Liberal-Conservative Association came into existence at Toronto, last week, delegates from every province in the Dominion assisting at its birth. The object of the association, the public was informed, is to bring the provincial organizations into closer touch with each other and with the central body, in other words, to unify and consolidate the Conservative party.

The necessity for unity was apparent, for according to various spokesmen of the party it lacked good leadership, efficient organization, and a desirable platform. The Toronto conference settled the question of leadership by voting an enthusiastic confidence in Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, and it at least took a step towards an efficient organization. The linking up of the provincial organizations with the Dominion body is a definite repudiation of the policy of keeping provincial and Dominion issues separate. The Conservative party goes back to the old system of making the provincial organizations subserve the interests of the Dominion organization, and it thus reintroduces and

emphasizes conditions which in the past have been conducive of much that was detrimental to provincial public life.

No new platform was put forward by the conference; the delegates in their speeches assumed that there were only two things for the party to consider—organization and a resolute and unbending support of protection. It is plain, resistance to further reductions of the tariff is practically the whole platform of the Conservative party, and it has organized itself nationally for the express purpose of inviting into membership those Liberals who would rather go over to the Conservatives than vote for more tariff reductions. It will probably have some success in that line, and the bigger the success the clearer will the issue become in national politics.

## Ontario Progressive Party

With the United Farmers of Ontario going out of politics as an organization, the logical step was taken at the political conference held in Toronto, on November 18, when the Ontario Progressive party was formed under the leadership of E. C. Drury, former provincial premier. This represents a victory for the advocates of broadening-out, around which there has been considerable, and at times, stormy discussion.

The new party is not a farmers' party; it is a new political party which will make its appeal to all classes of citizens, and open its membership to the entire electorate. Although not a farmers' party, the Ontario Progressive party owes its existence to the farmers of Ontario; as Mr. Drury stated, "the Progressive movement has its roots deep in the soil." If the policies of the Progressive party have an attraction for citizens in general, it is because the farmers set out deliberately to promote the national welfare. It is impossible to confine national policies to a class; every party the world has seen which has advocated reforms of a national character, has been a party as national as its policies. The British Labor party had its origin in the class efforts of trades unionists to secure legislation in their own interest; the party today is a national party, because its political principles and its avowed policies transcend class interests and affect the entire nation.

It would, of course, be possible to have a farmers' party pure and simple in Canadian political life. There are agrarian parties in other states, but such parties exist to promote the special interest of the class they represent. The Progressive party never has had in its platform reforms of a purely class character; what it stood for touched the whole of the people. What has been strongly urged within the party, and, unfortunately, has led to much misunderstanding, is that parliamentary representatives should represent a permanently-organized body of electors. This simply means that those who have the right to vote should deliberately assume the obligation of assisting in the creation of democratic opinion through organization. Obviously that is an entirely different thing to class representation or class organization, and there is no doubt whatever that one of the great needs in a democratic nation is an adequate dissemination of knowledge, the creation of facilities for discussion, and the organization of opinion. That ought to be the primary duty of any political organization which has a higher aim than the fruits of office, and it is a duty to which the Progressive organization should give an immediate attention.

## Seats Without Votes

The complete figures of the popular vote in the British election show how deceptive is the parliamentary standing of the parties as indicative of the actual state of opinion in the constituencies. The popular vote, compared with the election of 1923, is as follows:

	1924	1923
Conservatives .....	7,967,264	5,514,103
Labor .....	5,552,760	4,506,935
Liberal .....	2,990,529	4,265,462
Independent .....	121,504	265,420
Total .....	16,632,057	14,551,920

There was no possibility whatever of the Labor party securing a majority over all in the House of Commons, and the plan of the two old parties was to effect such a combination in the constituencies as to prevent it gaining even enough to justify it continuing a minority government. In the event the objective was attained, but as the figures show, it was at the expense of the Liberal party, which lost over a million-and-a-quarter votes in a greatly increased total poll, while the Labor and Conservative parties substantially increased their vote.

The increase in the Labor vote is, indeed, phenomenal. In the election held in the first year of this century, Labor polled 118,000 votes. In the election of 1918 it polled 1,754,000 votes. Four years later it had increased its vote to 4,248,000, and it added over a million-and-a-quarter to that in the last appeal to the electorate. The great question in British politics just now is not whether the Labor party is going to stay or not, but whether its steady progress means that at the next election it will be returned with a majority which will give Great Britain a straight Socialist government.

The standing of the parties in the next parliament will be: Conservatives, 415; Labor, 152; Liberal, 43; Independent, 5. With 48 per cent. of the popular vote the Conservatives secured 67 per cent. of the representation; with 33 per cent. of the votes Labor secured 25 per cent. of the representation; while the Liberals, with 18 per cent. of the votes, only secured 7 per cent. of the representation. On the popular vote the representation should be: Conservative, 295; Labor, 203; Liberals, 111; Independents, 6. The vote shows the country to be more favorable to Labor and Liberal policies than Conservative, and the government will doubtless be influenced by that fact, although it will not recognize it to the extent of introducing a bill to establish proportional representation, and thus make sure that the next House of Commons will really be a mirror of the nation.

## Protectionist Sympathy

It is announced that the South African government has repealed the dumping regulations on paper. In 1918, the government, in order to assist the establishment of a kraft paper mill, imposed a duty of one cent a pound on kraft paper from within the Empire, with slightly higher duties on imports from without the Empire. That was found insufficient to exclude competition, so dumping duties were imposed to make the protection more effective. Evidently the experiment has proved too costly. The dumping duties have been abolished, and in pointing out in an interview in a Montreal paper, that it ends a fight between importers and producers of kraft paper in South



Africa, Edward Beck, manager of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, states the duties have cost the consumer of paper in South Africa about \$150,000 a year, while they have not materially aided in the development of local paper industries.

This solicitude for the consumer in South Africa is very touching; it is one of the many peculiarities of protectionists that they respond with facility to the cause of the consumer in every country but their own. It used to be said of Lord Palmerston, that he was ready to fight in the cause of freedom in any country but England; of protectionists it may be said they are ready to support free trade in every country but their own. "Look at what the tariff on paper cost the consumer in South Africa," says Mr. Beck. "Since 1918 the consumers have paid \$150,000 a year more for their paper than they would have paid if there had been no duty on the paper sent them from Canada. It is a good thing for the consumer that the dumping duties have been abolished."

Would it be believed that the paper interests which are so glad a heavy burden has been lifted from the shoulders of the South African consumers, were a few months ago petitioning the Canadian government to increase their tariff protection from 25 to 35 per cent., and that at their instigation the Senate rejected the trade treaty with Finland because Finland exported to Canada about \$5,000 worth of kraft paper a year? The business of the Canadian paper manufacturers is computed in millions of dollars, yet that \$5,000 worth of imports from Finland was to them such a terrible menace that to avoid it they deliberately put in jeopardy a \$2,000,000 export business with Finland, which included \$1,250,000 worth of flour.

It is good, however, to have these staunch supporters of protection pointing out how protection penalizes the consumer. What holds good of South Africa holds good of

Canada. The masses always pay for the privileges of the few, but there is hope when the privileged few candidly tell the masses that they pay.

### A Pacifist Passes

The death of E. D. Morel, which occurred on November 12, deprives the British Labor movement of one of its best-informed writers on foreign affairs, and an ardent advocate of international peace, and the democratic ideal.

Mr. Morel, who was of French descent, but born in England, first came into prominence through his sensational exposures of the conditions which existed in the rubber plantations in the Belgian Congo, and he played a prominent part in the subsequent agitation to wipe out the slavery which he stigmatized as "Red Rubber." Later, he wrote extensively on the opening up of Africa and European exploitation of that country, and for a number of years he was editor of *The African Mail*.

During the war he was active as a pacifist and an advocate of peace by negotiation, and he came into conflict with the authorities because of his dissemination of peace literature, being sentenced to six months' imprisonment for violations of The Defence of the Realm Act. In the same period he founded the Union for Democratic Control of foreign policy, an institution which counted many prominent names in its membership, including that of ex-premier MacDonald and several other members of the Labor ministry.

A year or two ago he founded *Foreign Affairs*, a monthly journal which aims at informing the people on international matters, and which supports the platform of the Union for Democratic Control. Through this journal there has been put before the people a mass of information relating to the policies of the European countries in pre-

war years, policies which Mr. Morel and his colleagues firmly believed laid the foundations for the war. He incurred much unpopularity on account of his uncompromising pacifism, but in 1922 the tide had turned, and he was returned Labor member for Dundee, beating Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill by 9,826 votes. He retained the seat in the recent election. Further evidence of the change in public opinion was given in the signatures to a petition that he be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. This petition bore the names of all the prominent members of the Labor party, and of men and women in honored positions in the political, professional and religious life of the country. It was a notable tribute to one who through good and ill report had remained true to his pacifist faith and democratic convictions.

### Editorial Notes

America, 150 years ago, declared Premier Baldwin, in a recent speech, "taught us how to manage our colonies happily." Mr. Baldwin is repeating a myth invented by modern imperialists. There was little "happy management" until Papineau and Mackenzie, in Canada, stirred things up, and the introduction of free trade in Great Britain compelled Canada to look after herself. The teaching was given by Canada, and it was all in the direction of keeping the "management" right at home.

The Montreal Journal of Commerce expresses the opinion that Canada needs to raise "a much larger proportion of the national revenue by indirect taxation, thus relieving industry of some of its present intolerable burden." Which in plain language means that the burden of taxation should be shifted from the shoulders of those most able to pay to the shoulders of those least able to pay. That used to be the way taxation was imposed, but "them days are gone forever."



Angling!



# U.G.G. Has Good Year

*Hon. T. A. Crerar urges that farmers organizations co-ordinate their efforts to achieve the common objective of the movement*

As a result of the operations of the year ending August, 1924, the United Grain Growers Limited earned a net profit of \$552,433.12. The profit earned amounted to about 12 per cent. on the combined capital and surplus of the company, or about seven-tenths of one per cent. of the total turnover of the year's business. An 8 per cent. dividend was paid out to the shareholders on the capital stock of the company in September last, amounting to \$228,176.17. The balance of the profit for the year was placed at the credit of profit and loss account which now stands at more than \$462,000 subject to government taxes. The financial position of the company was even stronger than a year ago, which up to that time had been the best yet presented to the shareholders in the company's history. In brief, this is the financial statement of the affairs of the United Grain Growers Limited, presented to the delegates at the annual meeting in Calgary, on November 20, by the president, Hon. T. A. Crerar.

In dealing with the company's business generally, Mr. Crerar reviewed the operations in the various departments and the results in the subsidiary companies. The company now carries no farm machinery stocks beyond the repairs necessary, under the laws of Saskatchewan and Alberta, to meet the requirements on machinery sold while the company was in the machinery business. The general supply business was not as good as during the previous year. On account of last year being mild the coal requirements on the prairies were smaller. The late harvest of the present year also delayed the twine sales, so that the results of handling twine are not included in the financial statement presented to the shareholders this year.

## The Export Business

The two subsidiary export companies operated by the U.G.G. conducted their year's business on the whole with a small profit, practically all of which came from the Canadian company. The difficulties in exporting mentioned in the annual address a year ago had continued during the present year. Several important grain export concerns have passed out of existence and on account of the general difficulty in exporting, the president considered the result of the year's experience had been satisfactory. The wheat pools having their own selling agency in Winnipeg, the U.G.G. felt there was little to be gained by having two farmers' companies in competition with each other in the same business. The New York company handles largely United States grain as well as some Canadian grain. The export business generally was worked on very narrow margins.

The financial results of the Public Press and The Grain Growers' Guide were not quite so good as a year ago when they had a small profit on their year's operations. In the year under review the net result for both had been a loss of a few hundred dollars after providing for all proper depreciation and all doubtful accounts. The revenue from advertising in The Guide had fallen somewhat as in the case of other farm journals which was due to the general business depression. Reductions had been made in expenses, but not sufficient to meet the decline in revenue. The high standard which The Guide had kept up and the high circulation which it had maintained afforded evidence as to how it was regarded by its readers.

## Large Lumber Output

The U.G.G. Sawmills Limited had experienced difficulties attendant upon the general depression. A considerable stock of logs was taken out last winter and the mill began operations on the first of May. Since then it has been operating continuously, and it is expected it will be operating throughout the winter. The result of the year's operations show a loss of about \$10,000, which was further increased by shutdown expenses as explained in the last annual report. The company expects to cut around 18,000,000 feet of lumber during the present year, and if present

prices of lumber prevail, the directors of the company are hopeful that the result will be satisfactory. During the year the directors had decided on the policy of operating a few retail lumber yards which are being conducted on a very conservative basis, and are only being opened at points where there is a fair prospect of business to warrant them.

The U.G.G. Securities Company which was dealt with more fully in the last annual report had a fair profit on this year's operations.

Mr. Crerar pointed out that last year the United Grain Growers handled over 41,000,000 bushels of grain through its



T. A. Crerar, President

own elevators, and in addition in car lots that came from other sources over 6,000,000 bushels of grain. Last year the crop of the prairie provinces was the largest ever harvested, and looking over the current year's operations with a much smaller crop the prospect for the company for the year to come was not so encouraging. There was a heavy shortage of wheat throughout the world. The United States crop is somewhat better than last year, but several of the European countries have suffered considerably, and the Canadian crop is very much reduced. It was estimated that the world's wheat crop for the present year would be from 350,000,000 to 400,000,000 bushels less than a year ago; which fact was resulting in the steady increase in prices during the past four months.

## Increased Number of Elevators

During the past year the company's lease of the Manitoba government elevators expired, and on a new tender the United Grain Growers purchased outright 43 of the Manitoba government elevators at a total cost of \$365,500, with interest at 5 per cent., amortized over a period of 10 years. The balance of the Manitoba government elevators were leased by the company for a period of three years. During the year the company built four new elevators in Alberta and 13 in Saskatchewan, and had 16 additional elevators under construction at the end of the fiscal year. The company now owns 161 elevators in Alberta, 55 in Saskatchewan, and 79 in Manitoba, and in addition has 78 elevators under lease from the Manitoba government, a few of which latter are sub-let. The cost of operating an elevator had been slightly reduced during the past year.

In commenting upon the operation of elevators, Mr. Crerar called attention to the peculiar character of the present crop, and the difficulty in grading it, and even though they were supervising the company's elevator agents very strictly yet the company was encountering heavy losses in grades on grain purchased. This, combined with the

reduced volume of grain and the heavy expenses, makes the conduct of the business for the present year extremely difficult.

Last year under instructions from the board of directors, the executive officers visited Vancouver and looked over the various elevator sites, and considered the question of building. Owing to a number of reasons they decided not to build an elevator at the present time. With the result of the Alberta crop situation this year, Mr. Crerar felt that it was fortunate they had not gone ahead with a building program at the coast. He felt, however, that sooner or later it would be necessary in the interests of the farmers of Alberta and Western Saskatchewan to have terminal elevator facilities at the Pacific Coast.

## Financial Statistics

In dealing with the general balance sheet of the company, Mr. Crerar stated that the general supplies handled during the past year had amounted to \$1,800,000, and the value of the livestock handled \$6,500,000. The gross earnings of the company from all sources had been \$3,291,594.36, which was considerably in excess of the previous year. The operating expenses had amounted to \$1,837,034.98, also considerably in excess of the past year, while the fixed charges were \$902,126.26. In the year to come he stated that the management of the company was making every possible effort to reduce expenses, but there was no doubt that the gross income of the company would be greatly reduced, and they could not expect from a small crop to have results as good as in the present year.

The current assets of the company, as shown by the balance sheet, amount to



C. Rice-Jones, First Vice-President

\$4,706,804.17, against current liabilities of \$1,387,226.41. The current liabilities had not increased during the year, while current assets had gone up by over \$300,000. The company had on hand nearly three-quarters of a million dollars in cash, and over \$800,000 in Dominion government bonds. Thus the affairs of the company were in a very satisfactory condition, the liquid assets being nearly double the immediate current liabilities.

The capital stock of the company, both the subscribed and the paid-up, had increased slightly during the year. The total amount of paid-up capital being now \$2,857,984.76. The capital assets, consisting of elevator buildings, machinery warehouses and miscellaneous equipment, office furniture and real estate, amounts to \$4,558,000. The increase in the bonded indebtedness of the company during the past year was due to the fact that additional bonds to the extent of \$300,000 had been sold.

When the company builds elevators they have to be paid for in cash, while the stock subscribed for in the locality where the elevator is built is only paid in over a period of years. The policy of the directors has been to sell long-term securities so that money is available for elevator construction. In the operation of these elevators provision is made for retiring these bonds at maturity, and a certain amount is to be retired each year, being provided for out of operating revenue. The mortgage on elevators in Alberta held by the Alberta government had been reduced by \$50,000 during the past year. The general reserve of the company stands at \$1,203,017, being practically the same as the figure of a year ago.

## Co-operative Effort

In making reference to the handling of general farm supplies, Mr. Crerar made the following remarks on co-operative effort among farmers:

"We might take this opportunity of again re-affirming the opinion expressed in previous reports, that your directors believe large savings could be effected by sound methods of co-operative buying on the part of our farmers in the prairie provinces. If the story of the cost of almost any article the farmer buys is studied, it will be found that it has been greatly increased by the number of hands it passes through from the original maker to the farmer who consumes it, and we believe that this subject is one that the farmers' organizations in Western Canada might well direct their attention to. Our organizations should clearly bear in mind that the Western Canadian farmer produced grain in competition with countries where wages and the standards of living are lower than they are here—and lower than we ever want to see them here. This is bound in time to have its effect. To meet it greater co-operation must be displayed, not only in marketing our products but as well in buying the requirements needed on our farms. This can only be achieved by some sensible sound system of co-operation. The western farmer is not a co-operative animal, his tendencies are individualistic. Comparisons are sometimes made with Denmark, but these are largely useless for they fail to take into account the fact that the average farm in Denmark is less than 20 acres, and that there we would frequently find 20 families located on the amount of land owned by the average farmer in Western Canada. Under these conditions of close association co-operation is much easier to practice than it is with us, but notwithstanding all this the difficulties are not insuperable, and this whole field is one, we believe, of fruitful exploration for the farmers and their organizations in this part of the Dominion."

## The Pooling System

There was a considerable reference to the wheat pooling movement in the directors report as presented by Mr. Crerar. Briefly he outlined the movement for the organization of the various wheat pools, and referred to the criticism which in some districts had been directed against the United Grain Growers by strong advocates of the pools. Reckless and misleading statements, Mr. Crerar stated, had been made by a few of the Farmers' Union officials in respect to the position of the United Grain Growers, not only in its relationship to the pooling movement, but in respect to the whole work of the company. It was a program of tearing down rather than building up, and a straight appeal to prejudice. In order that there might be no misunderstanding as to the position of the United Grain Growers in its relation to the pools, Mr. Crerar pointed out that the U.G.G. from the very day of its inception had followed the policy of assisting by every legitimate means everything that would be of benefit to the farmers of Western Canada. In the past 14 years, to assist in the educational work in the farmers' organization, the company had contributed over \$170,000, of which the Manitoba Grain Growers'

Continued on Page 16



# Horse Breeding in the Netherlands

By L. J. F. van Riemsdyck

FOR centuries Dutch cattle have enjoyed a world-wide fame. On the other hand it is not so well known that the Netherlands, with many good breeders at its disposal and where circumstances are extremely suitable for breeding pedigreed stock, have also developed the rearing of farm horses to a great stage of perfection. As a result this country has become a source from which other countries have drawn material for the improvement of their national stud.

The original native horse in Holland was an exceedingly useful animal for farm work, but had some striking drawbacks, amongst which was the absence of a specific character, owing to the infusion of several other breeds.

This native breed of horse has now entirely disappeared excepting in a small district in the province of Friesland, where it is still bred of a pure strain on a limited scale. Over and above this native breed two other very distinct types are at present popular, namely:

- (a) The farm harness horse.
- (b) The farm draught horse.

## The Farm Harness Horse

The breeding of the Oldenburg-East-Friesian type of farm harness horse, was first taken in hand in the Netherlands about 50 years ago, and the breed has been strengthened by importation on an increasing scale of mares and stallions from the original districts in Oldenburg, in East Friesland.

The very best material suitable to the special requirements of breeders in Holland was always obtained, and large sums were available and expended in order to obtain the best possible results.

At present the most prominent stallions have been raised in the country itself, for which the province of Groningen has attained notable results. The stallions show special characteristics of a very clear type.

The object which it has always been the aim to attain was to breed a good farm horse of fine appearance, graceful, of good carriage and action. Moreover, the properties of a good carriage horse were always borne in mind when breeding.

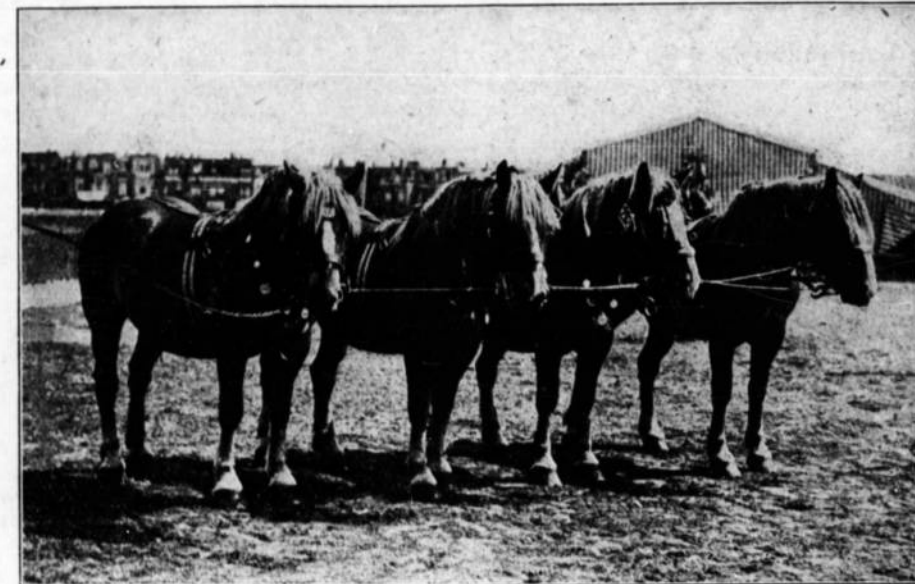
## Interest Now in Drafters

Before the advent of the motor car many of the wonderful animals seen in Rotten Row, or the Bois de Boulogne, originated from Holland, but the demand for these animals having decreased, breeders have concentrated their energies on horses for farm work.

Good action, however, has been preserved, but the depth and solidity of the horse has been developed as much as possible. As a result the breed can perform any farm work economically; even on the heaviest soil a team of two horses is sufficient, and when employed in carting the harvest and transporting produce a considerable speed is obtained on the road. The temperament of the animal is not highly strung, but docile, which is one of the principal requirements of a farm horse. The conformation of the animal is noble, and the graceful action as it moves along makes it appreciated as a carriage horse.

The principal district for breeding the farm harness horse is the province of Groningen, but in addition in the Haarlemmermeer; the Betuwe; the Yssel Valley; North-Western North-Brabant; Northern-Friesland; Northern and Eastern Drenthe, the breed may also be found.

The fact that many foreign buyers come to purchase in the Netherlands, proves that the virtues of the Netherlands farm harness horse are being appreciated. For instance, in 1923 a number of brood mares and stallions were purchased in the province of Groningen for the account of the Latvian government, and also in other parts of

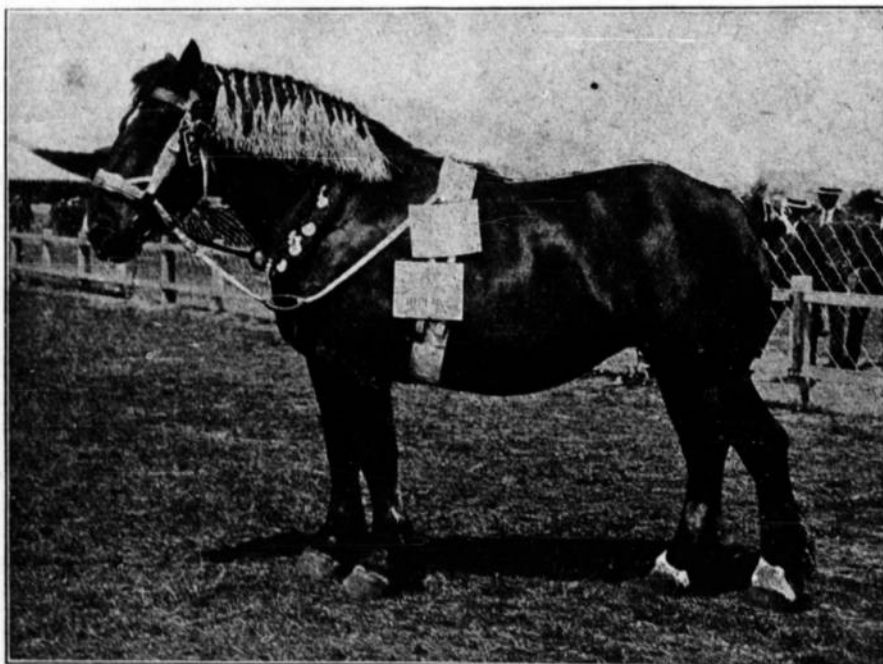


A group of mares of the Holland breed

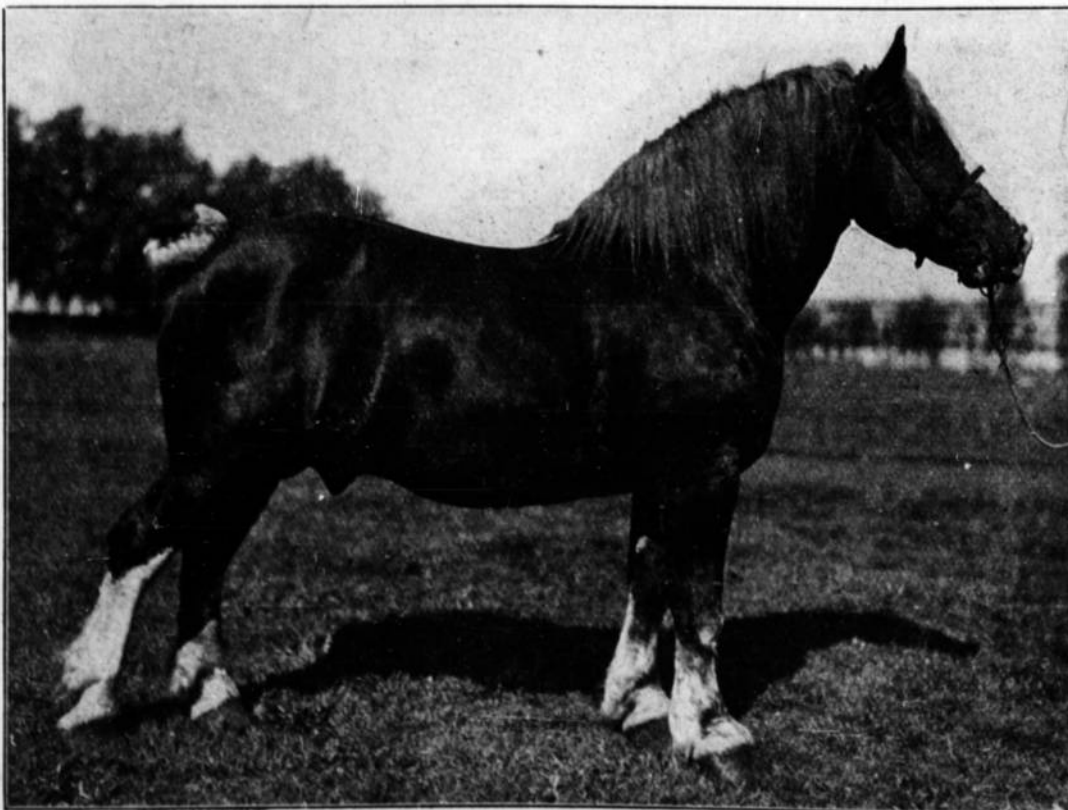
the country, for farm work of the same type.

A number of European countries have had an opportunity of experiencing the great practical value of this horse, and many Dutch-bred farm harness horses have had repeated successes

at shows and in competitions abroad. For example, in the course of the summer, the three-year-old stallion, Domanus, born in the province of Groningen, obtained the championship in the classes for horses of Oldenburg origin at the Milan show.



In a Dutch show ring



Another sire from the Low Countries

## The Netherlands Draught Horse

The breeding of draught horses of the Belgian type commenced about 25 years ago in the southern provinces, where at the time the heavy draught horse was already existent, namely, in Zeeland and Limburg.

The Zeeland horse had probably originally been bred from a crossing of Friesian and Flemish horses, the latter type more commonly known in Canada as Belgians. It was of a heavy type with very good properties, but to a certain extent lacked character and quality.

Before the date mentioned, breeders from Zeeland and Limburg had drawn material from Belgium, but it is only during the present century that the breeding of draught horses has been taken up intensively in these provinces and subsequently in the greater part of the Netherlands.

The following table of the number of certified draught horse stallions will give some idea of the extent which the breeding of draught horses in Holland has attained in the last two decades:

Draught horse stallions which have served:

1902	200
1920	613
1921	642
1922	691

Mares which have been served by draught horse stallions:

1902	14,827
1920	46,072
1921	56,880
1922	41,305

It should be stated here that only stallions which have been certified by an official government committee are allowed to serve in the Netherlands.

Although at first good material could only be obtained from Belgium, this dependence on the neighboring country is steadily decreasing, as at present the largest number of stallions and brood mares have been born in the country itself.

The name of the breed indicate that it is destined to pull heavy loads, which is indeed proved by the powerful stature of the animal. The chest is wide, the back, loins, and chine are large, heavy, short and deep.

The animal does not stand high, but has short powerful legs, dry hocks, and strong, tendons, broad joints and hoofs. The breed is mild tempered, and consequently very suitable for farm work. It is an exception to find a Netherlands draught horse bolting, rearing, breaking harness or refusing to pull. This type is, however, not lazy or indolent, as the breeders endeavor to rear an energetic good-tempered animal.

The breeders of draught horses in the Netherlands are organized in an association called the Stud-book for the Netherlands Draught Horse (Belgian Type). Uniformity of breeding is thereby insured.

In addition to registering suitable breeding animals the Stud-book promotes the interests of breeding by organizing annual shows, the last of which was held on September 5 and 6, 1923, at The Hague. More than 300 animals were collected, and many breeders from abroad attended. The great uniformity there shown was remarked upon as an outstanding feature. The enormous stallions with decorated manes and tails, very often in teams of four or eight abreast of the same type, was a splendid spectacle, and it was difficult to distinguish one from the other; while the pace at which they trotted across the ground was surprising for such heavy animals. The popularity of the Netherlands draught horse is proved by the number of purchases which regularly take place for German, Italian, Czechoslovakian, Swedish and Danish account.



# Shall We Continue T.B. Testing

*Recrudescence of opposition to tuberculin testing on eve of livestock conventions at Toronto and Calgary*

**W**ITHIN the last week three breeders actively engaged in the pure-bred business have called at The Guide office to discuss the accreditation policy of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, which indicates that there is another concerted move in the air to obtain changes in the administration of that policy.

Arguments over T. B. testing do not win many converts. Both camps feel their private interests so vitally affected that they are apt to take extreme views. The most complete conversions that have come to the writer's notice are those of opponents to testing who, having been forced into it by public opinion, become its most enthusiastic advocates.

This article has not been written in the hope of changing individual opinions, but it may be well to summarize the arguments in the view of the coming discussion at Toronto and Calgary livestock conventions.

## The Case in Opposition

The chief objections held out against the accreditation plan may be summed up under the following eight headings:

1. Medical evidence as to the transmissibility of bovine tuberculosis to the human race is not conclusive.

2. The tuberculin test is not a reliable guide as to the presence or absence of the disease. Cases are cited of reactors which live to a ripe old age and when slaughtered fail to show tubercular lesions. On the other hand, it is claimed, infected cattle will sometimes fail to react. Again there is lack of uniformity in the results obtained by different veterinarians. Animals which pass the test in the hands of one veterinarian fall down before the government inspector.

3. Enthusiasts for accreditation make unfounded claims about the increased prices which a breeder will be able to get for accredited stock. Accreditation represents an added expense in the raising of pure-bred cattle of which the breeder will get no return.

4. Advocates of testing make unwarranted claims as to the rapidity with which a herd may be cleaned up. Tuberculosis will make its appearance in an unexplainable way in herds that are fully accredited, and if testing is discontinued for any length of time, the degree of infection may be alarming.

5. The cost and humbug involved in keeping cattle isolated from untested herds involves an unthinkable amount of expense and labor.

6. Accreditation sometimes means the irreparable ruin of the breeder whose chief asset is a high priced herd which the test wipes out.

7. Pasteurization of milk will give absolute safety to milk consumers. Even periodic testing may not accomplish that end.

8. The only benefit which tuberculin testing confers is on the army of veterinarians to which it gives employment.

## Bovine and Human T.B.

No medical authority is better qualified to give an opinion on the relation between human and bovine tuberculosis than Dr. M. P. Ravenal, professor of preventive medicine in the University of Missouri, who has made a study of this subject for 26 years.

This is what Dr. Ravenal says on the subject: "I do not understand why it is that this question which was apparently settled some 20 years ago, has broken out freshly again. During the last six months I have had so many enquiries concerning the matter that I feel that there must be some sinister force at work. There is no question whatsoever that cattle tuberculosis is transmissible to man. This has been definitely settled by the work of the Livestock Sanitary Board of Pennsylvania in 1901 and 1902. Later than this, the English Royal Commission, and the German Imperial Commission made their reports concerning the work done in this country on bovine tuberculosis. I have been working on this subject

since 1898, and have collected a vast amount of material not only in this country but also in Europe. At the present time I do not know anyone whose opinion is worth having who does not acknowledge the danger of cattle tuberculosis to human beings. The danger is chiefly to children, but sometimes adults are affected also. All of the material which has been brought forward from year to year simply strengthens the positive stand taken."

Most everyone is familiar with the work of the Mayo Bros. Hospital at Rochester, Minnesota. Patients come to this hospital from all over the world. Here is what the Mayos say about the relation of bovine and human tuberculosis: "Bovine tuberculosis is very common in children from the rural districts. It comes in the form of tuberculosis of the tonsils, glands of the mesentery of the intestines, or ulceration of the intestines, frequently locating in the peritoneum or in the appendix."

Dr. A. Stanley Griffith, an investigator with the British Royal commission of Tuberculosis, stated in 1922 at the National Milk Conference that in the study of 1,200 cases of tuberculosis in children under five years of age, more than 80 per cent. of the cases in the lymph nodes and abdomen were of the bovine type. He also said that the bovine type was capable of giving rise to the disease in every organ, every joint, and every gland in the human body.

## Efficacy of Test

No one will contend that the tuberculin test is 100 per cent. accurate, but it has been repeatedly shown to be better than 95 per cent. accurate in capable hands and honestly administered. No one denies that when an animal has a generalized case of tuberculosis, or if it has been "plugged," it may fail to react. However, clinical symptoms usually spot the former, and the accredited herd plan itself is the best safeguard against the activities of dishonest manipulators of the test.

Regarding the health side of tuberculosis, and looking at it solely from the standpoint of profit, the cattleman cannot afford to keep this disease in his herd. It is not necessary to give false information as to what a systematic eradication of reactors will do. We have, in Western Canada, today two of the best examples of what can be done. The first is the Carman Disease Free Area, reported on in The Guide of November 5, page 28. The other example is in the compulsory testing put into force by the City of Winnipeg among the dairy herds supplying raw milk to that city.

## The Winnipeg Test

Briefly the history of that series of tests is as follows: In 1922, 125 herds were put through the test, involving 4,533 cattle. In the first test 60 per cent. of the cattle reacted. Tuberculous cattle were found in all but 14 herds. Dairymen were in an uproar, and it was freely predicted that the regulations could not be enforced.

Of the 2,739 reactors, 920 carcasses were condemned for generalized tuberculosis, in other words, over 900 cattle could be safely called spreaders. In only 3.8 per cent. of the cattle slaughtered did post mortem fail to reveal lesions. Probably some of these were incipient cases, so that the test was very close to 100 per cent. accurate. Out of the 920 condemned cases, competent veterinarians declare that clinical examination would not have detected more than 25 cows.

Now, after two years of retesting, reactors have fallen to 4 per cent., and the dairymen are entirely satisfied. The improved health of herds resulting in higher production has won them over unanimously.

Granted that pasteurization is a most valuable safeguard, how many farms have the equipment, and how many farm women have the time and the necessary knowledge to pasteurize all the milk which goes on their tables as fluid milk, or in manufactured form?



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## What Shall We Do About Rust?

*A working farmer's views on rust control—Crop rotation, including Sweet Clover and other soil builders, key to problem*

THE above question is being asked by farmers in southwestern Manitoba today. Let us review the rust situation in 1924. In this section rust did serious damage to the grain crops. Marquis wheat was reduced in yield from 10 to 50 per cent., oats and barley were reduced from 10 to 25 per cent. The rank growth of straw made threshing a slow and expensive job. It is estimated that the average cost of threshing was \$2.00 per acre; as a further result from 10 to 20 per cent. of the crop was unthreshed when the first snow fell. Very little fall plowing has been done and all fall work delayed.

Since 1916, the years '19, '20, '21, '23 and '24, have been rust years, those of '17, '18 and '22 were comparatively free of rust. As the years pass the rust menace grows more serious.

Do certain weather conditions encourage the spread of rust? There is a great deal of diversity of opinion on this point. The years 1921 and 1924 were the opposite extremes in weather conditions, but each season brought a severe attack of rust. The follow-

ing is the summing up of twenty years' study since the first rust outbreak in 1904. Rust will come regardless of weather conditions, and the attacks will be increasingly severe each year. In five years' time the growing of oats and barley will be as hazardous as the growing of Marquis wheat is at the present time.

In 1923 and 1924, the wheat crops in the western end of our municipality, graded higher and suffered less from rust than the older lands in the eastern row of townships—the older the land the more severe the rust. The available supply of humus and nitrogen in the soil seems to have a direct bearing on the resistance of the grain crops to rust. Grain crops that have been robbed of 25 to 50 per cent. of their virgin supply of nitrogen by continuous one-crop farming, will rust badly, while crops on virgin prairie soils under the same conditions will resist rust.

What are we going to do about rust? First we must get away from one-crop farming or abandon our farms. Lands in the black rust belt are worthless for grain production until the rust menace is removed. The quickest and cheapest way to restore the virgin fertility of our soils is to grow sweet clover. Many of our farmers are doing it; we must all do it or quit business.

The different summerfallow substitutes corn, grain in rows, pasturing or green feed, prevent an excessive growth of straw in the succeeding grain crop; this means less rust. Corn sown in check rows is the best summerfallow substitute for southwestern Manitoba. A modification of Prof. Champlin's "grain row" summerfallow suitable to our conditions is, sow oats, barley, or Sudan grass in rows on the fallow; use the field for pasture, cultivating between the rows often enough to keep down the perennial weeds. This would conserve moisture, keep down weeds and prevent the succeeding wheat crop from going to straw. Using oats or barley as substitute cash crops for wheat will not solve the rust problem. Export demand sets the price of wheat and rye, domestic consumption sets the price of coarse grains. We have a wheat pool, but no coarse grain pool.

Kubanka wheat has proven fairly rust resistant; many farmers declare it is the only wheat to grow.

We can lessen the rust menace by growing grain crops that do not rust. Our climatic and soil conditions are peculiarly favorable to flax, peas, beans, buckwheat, speltz, and last of all corn.

To sum up—

1. Restore the nitrogen content of our soils.
2. Practice diversified farming.
3. Grow grain crops rust cannot destroy.

These practices will solve the rust menace. Lastly, let us have more experimental work in the rust problem. —Gordon McLaren, Pipestone, Man.

### Short Course in Poultry Keeping

A two weeks' Short Course in Poultry Keeping will open at the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, on January 5. This course will be of special interest to women poultry keepers, and to the man, the boy or the girl who looks after the poultry on the farm.

During the first week the lecture work and practice periods will centre round the breeding and selecting for heavy egg production; culling the flock for heavy layers, feeding for eggs, poultry-house construction, and the care and management of the flock. For the second week the subjects will be: Feeds and feeding, fattening and preparing poultry for market, poultry diseases, breeds and varieties of chickens, ducks and geese and how to judge them, incubation, breeding and rearing. One day will be set apart for turkeys and turkey rearing. All the work will be of a practical nature so that the students can make the fullest use of everything they learn when it comes to handling their own flocks at home.

## Feed Your Children Upon Ghost Cereals

—if you will, but a farmer would laugh at you if you told him to feed them to his livestock, for he would know that livestock will soon die if fed upon them exclusively. Yet your children have not half the resistance of horses and cows. Then why feed them foods that will kill horses and cows?

Ghost cereals is the name science applies to certain unsubstantial cereal foods whose chief claim for your attention is flavor and ease of serving. Now would you not rather buy real foods, especially for your children, than to buy these fancy packages which, without milk, are hardly foods at all? Certainly you would.

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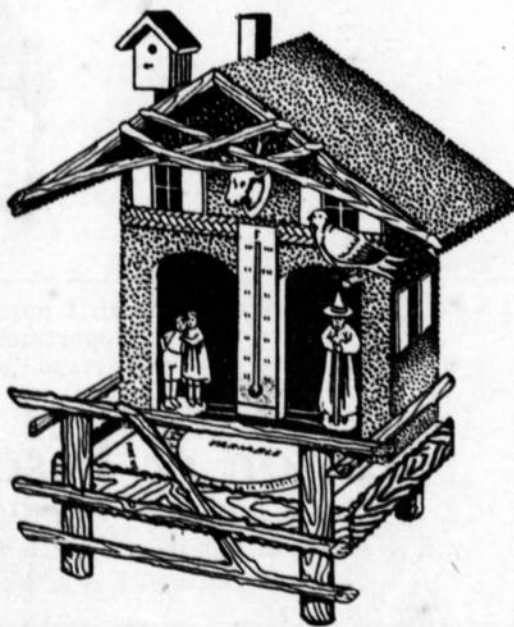
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# The Xmas Poultry Market

*Proper fattening and the finishing touches put on when the birds are prepared for market, determine profit or loss, says R. B. Hutt*

**T**HOSE who have surplus cockerels to get rid of will be well repaid if they take the trouble to fatten them and dress them correctly, so that the birds go on the market in first-class shape.

Cockerels of three to four pounds make the best gains. Two weeks' careful feeding will put an increase of from one-half to one pound on each bird. In general, the increase is about 15 per cent. The profit lies not so much in the gain in weight as in the higher price per pound which the birds of heavier weights always bring. There is also usually a special price for milk-fattened birds, because of their extra quality. The point to remember is that fattening brings a higher price per pound for the original weight of the bird before fattening, and also gives the producer an extra half pound or more on each bird to sell.

Slatted crates are generally used for fattening cockerels. They are economical of space and easily kept clean. Careful feeders, however, may get just as good results by confining the birds to a box-stall, pen or shed. Wherever they are, fattening cockerels should be in a fairly warm place, protected from draughts.

Lousy birds will never make good gains. If the cockerels are infested with lice, a pinch of sodium fluoride under the wings, under the vent and in the fluff feathers will eliminate this nuisance. A piece of blue ointment the size of a grain of wheat rubbed under each wing and under the vent will also do the trick.

Ordinary farm grains—wheat, oats and barley—will do for fattening if ground very fine. For best results the hull should be sifted out. It has no feeding value whatever, and obviously a full crop, one-quarter of which is hull, will not produce as much gain as a full crop which is all available to the bird

for energy and flesh formation. Buck-wheat is an excellent fattening feed. Some packing houses use simply ground wheat, but a mixture of grains is better. Rye is not very palatable to poultry and should be used sparingly.

Whatever grains are used should be finely ground and mixed with butter milk or skim-milk, to the consistency of a sloppy batter. Fattening is the only time at which sloppy feed should be given to poultry. Incidentally the fattening season is the one time when it will not pay to stint the chickens' milk supply in favor of the pigs. Its use results in faster growth and a far better quality of flesh than is otherwise obtainable. It is good practice to give the birds some oyster shell or fine gravel to supply lime.

The birds should be starved for a day after they have been put in the fattening pen or crated, otherwise they may not take readily to the sloppy feed. It will be necessary to feed only twice a day. No definite amount to give can be laid down with accuracy. The safest rule is to give only what the cockerels will clean up in ten minutes and remove whatever is left. It requires a real expert to keep his or her "fatteners" just a little bit hungry, and always ready for the next feed. For the first few days only small amounts should be given, after that the amount can be gradually increased.

Feeding is easiest done in shallow troughs.

It is good practice for beginners to weigh a few known cockerels at intervals to see how they are progressing. It will be found that the greatest gains are made in the first week, and that it usually does not pay to fatten longer than two weeks.

## Bleeding, Sticking and Dry Plucking

There is less need now to preach the merits of proper killing and plucking of poultry. The trouble is to convince the unconverted how easy it is to practice. Nearly every farmer has seen the method of bleeding and sticking poultry. Those who have not would be well advised to learn the knack from a neighbor who practices it, or to attend some of the killing demonstra-

tions at points where turkeys are being shipped by the Co-operative Association. It can be described on paper, but no amount of description can convey the actual experience necessary to pierce the brain properly, so that the feathers fall out easily.

All fowl should be starved 24 hours before killing and given a drink of water about half-way through that period. One has only to see the unsightly dark green crops of some of the birds that find their way to market to realize why such unstarved poultry is severely docked in price.

Care should be taken to wash all blood from the mouth, clean the feet and legs, remove all pin feathers and make the dressed birds look just as neat as possible before packing. It is the little finishing touches like these that makes the difference between a Number One grade and a Special grade.

Opinions differ as to the advantages or otherwise of trussing dressed poultry. Certainly a neatly-trussed, well-fattened cockerel makes a very attractive package, and it is quite possible to make a bird much plumper in appearance by careful trussing. A case of uniformly-trussed birds looks exceptionally well when packed with the breasts up. On the other hand there is a danger of trussing before the birds are sufficiently chilled, as a result of which slight darkening of the flesh and dampness may appear between the thighs and the body.

The best policy is to follow the demands of the market supplied. If shipping through a co-operative organization, the main thing is that all the birds should be uniform, and trussed or not, according to the method used by the association. Wholesale dealers prefer birds untrussed, while retailers like to have neatly-trussed birds to put in their windows.

All shipments should be thoroughly chilled, then packed as tightly and carefully as possible to avoid bruising in transit. Whatever system is adopted, either breast, side or semi-side pack should be followed carefully, so that when the case is opened, the first impression of the buyer is a good one.

Finally, grade your own birds before shipping, and keep for home use those that detract from the good appearance of the majority. It does not take many culls to prejudice the buyer and make a good shipment of poultry look like a mediocre one.



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## November Strawberries

*Everbearing varieties extend the season*



Any country which has a strawberry season extending from July to November, is a pretty good one to live in. The above picture shows a box of strawberries received by The Guide from W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. (near Dauphin) on November 3. Mr. Boughen states that it is partly of the Champion and partly of the Progressive varieties, and was picked in his nursery on the first day of November. At the same time The Guide received a sample of Champion everbearing strawberries, picked on the same day, from W. R. Leslie, superintendent of the Morden Experimental Farm. Mr. Leslie set out 300 Champion plants this last spring, and had berries from them in August, September, October and November. On November 1, he says he picked four-and-a-half quarts of berries, and they were beauties. J. H. Bates, of Lydiatt, Man., reports picking Champion berries in his nursery as late as October 29. Owing to the freeze-up on the night of November 1, the strawberry season probably ended on that date. It is quite evident, however, that the everbearing strawberry is a permanent addition to prairie horticulture, and that they will be widely grown in the years to come.



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# The Principles of Tuning

A further study in Radio-Telephony

By W. B. Cartmel, B.Sc., M.A., M.E.I.C.

WE have seen that inside a radio set there is usually a condenser and a coil, and we have considered some of the properties of coils showing that when a current of electricity flows through the windings of a coil it sets up within the coil an ether whirlpool. This ether whirlpool as we have seen has remarkable properties. In the present article we are going to show how we may set up this whirlpool in the ether, even though the incoming oscillations are very feeble.

Consider what a remarkable thing a radio receiving set has to do. We must remember that radio signals are sometimes picked up thousands of miles from the transmitting station. What

a switch for closing the circuit, that is to say for connecting it up so that the current from the battery will flow. Now when we close the switch, electrons flow from the zinc plate of the battery through the coil to one of the plates of the condenser, and electrons existing in the other plate of the condenser flow into the carbon block or positive pole of the battery. Now you will note that there is no connection between the two plates of the condenser so that as soon as a sufficient number of electrons have flowed out of the zinc of the battery into one of the plates, and a sufficient number has flowed out of the other plate into the positive terminal of the battery, and the condenser has taken all of the electrons that it is capable

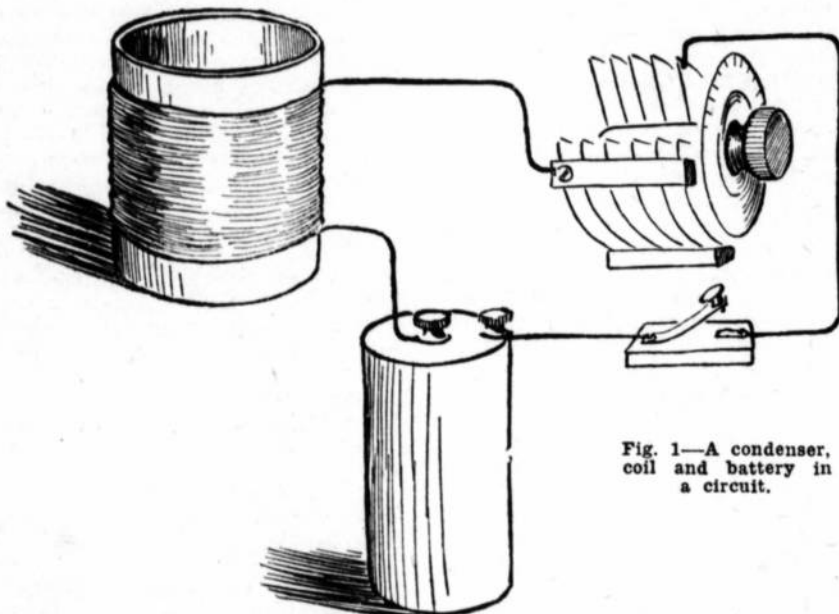


Fig. 1—A condenser, coil and battery in a circuit.

happens in that case? An oscillating current of electricity in the wires of the transmitting aerial sets the surrounding ether in vibration, these vibrations travel outwards all over the surface of the globe with a velocity of 186,000 miles per second. Sometimes the signals will be received in a city a thousand miles or more away. How weak must they be by then. If the city is a large one thousands of receiving sets may be in use, all receiving vibrations from the same source. Stronger signals are built up out of these vibrations by making adjustments in coils or condensers or in both, the making of these adjustments being called tuning.

**Results from Discovery**

The principle upon which this tuning depends was discovered by one of the most wonderful men, one of the greatest minds of the last century, Lord Kelvin, who, until the time of his death a few years ago, was probably the greatest electrical engineer of his time. It will not be possible in this article to explain how Lord Kelvin, known then as Sir William Thompson, was able to arrive at these results. However, some experiments with electric sparks where condensers and coils were used, seemed to show that electrical oscillations were produced. With this as a starting point by virtue of the close and constructive reasoning that his genius was able to bring to bear upon the problem, he was able to show that whenever a condenser and a coil were used together in a circuit, electrical oscillations would be set up provided the resistance of the circuit was sufficiently low. He took the simplest form of circuit containing a coil and a condenser, and by pure reasoning showed how these oscillations would be set up, and how, knowing the number of turns in the coil and the size of the condenser, we could compute the rate of oscillation. Also how we could compute the rapidity with which the oscillations would die out if we knew the resistance of the circuit, or how low the resistance of the circuit would have to be in order that the oscillation would be set up at all.

Figure 1 shows such a circuit. Here we see we have a condenser and a coil and a battery (such as a dry cell), and

of taking from the battery, there can be no further flow of electricity. But the coil plays a remarkable part.

**The Work of the Coil**

As we saw in the last chapter, coils have the remarkable property of setting up whirlpools in the ether whenever a current flows through them, and this electric whirlpool puts a kick into the process, and after the condenser has become completely charged this whirlpool has to unwind itself again so that the electrons flow back again into the other plate and so on. Thus they flow back and forth from one plate into another, until the resistance of the wire through which the current flows causes the oscillations to die out. In this way we get an alternating current. Now, as previously stated, the rate of oscillation will depend on the number of turns in the coil and on the size of the condenser and so on, and it is easy today for those having a good knowledge of electricity to compute what value of inductance (as it is called) for the coil, and what value of capacity for the condenser, so as to give any rate of vibration whatever. It is possible to produce vibrations by means of the arrangement just shown as low as one vibration per second or as high as a million or more per second. However, if we try to produce oscillations as low as one vibration per second by means of the simple apparatus illustrated, we would have great difficulty in getting a resistance sufficiently low to actually realize this in practice, because the current itself would need to flow for one second in order to complete one vibration. However, using the vacuum tube in a manner to be described later, the action of this circuit may be made continuous, and oscillations as low as one vibration per second have been realized in practice. It is by means of an arrangement of this sort using vacuum tubes, that vibrations of a million or so per second, necessary at the transmitting station, are produced. In the receiving set we must also tune the set to the right number of vibrations per second or in other words, tune it to the wave-length. A further explanation of this will be given in another article of this series.

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# The Window-Gazer

By Isabel Ecclestone MacKay

## What Has Happened so Far

Hamilton Spence, a young professor from Ontario, made arrangements by mail to stay as boarding guest at the home of Dr. Herbert Farr, on an island off the main coast, near Vancouver. Spence wanted a rest and the opportunity of studying the West Coast Indians, and of gathering their folk-lore. He arrived, and found that Dr. Farr was a half-demented rogue, who, although he had secured a month's board in advance, had no intention of letting the professor stay with him. There were two other people in the Farr household; Li Ho, the Chinese cook and general servant, and Desire, the doctor's daughter. After bathing in a mountain lake, Spence had a seizure of sciatica, which his own doctor and friend, familiarly known as "Bones," had warned him might come upon him at any time. He was forced to remain in the cottage an unwilling and impatient invalid. Desire became his nurse. The professor was much puzzled by this matter-of-fact young woman, who lives among surroundings so unsuited to her. He found upon questioning Dr. Farr about his daughter, that the old man angrily resented any questioning in regard to Desire. Li Ho's entrance at a critical moment averted a climax to the scene between the doctor and Spence.

## CHAPTER VI

LUNCHEON, for which Li Ho had provided eggs both boiled and fried, was eaten alone. His hostess did not honor him with her company, nor did her father return. Li Ho was attentive but silent. And outside the rain still rained.

Professor Spence lay and counted the drops as they fell from a knot hole in the veranda roof—one small drop—two medium-sized drops—one big drop—as if some unseen djinn was measuring them out in ruthless monotony. He counted the drops until his brain felt soggy.

One small drop—two medium-sized drops—one big drop. . . . He wondered when he would know his young nurse well enough to call her by her first name? (Prefixed by "miss," perhaps.) "Desire"—it was a rather charming name. How old would she be, he wondered; twenty? There were times when she looked even younger than twenty. But he had to confess that she never acted like it. At least she did not act as he had believed girls of twenty are accustomed to act. Very differently indeed. . . . One small drop—two medium-sized—oh, bother the drops! Where was she, anyway? Did she intend to stay out all afternoon? Was that the way she treated an invalid? . . . He couldn't see why people go out in the rain, anyway. People are apt to take their deaths of cold. People may get pneumonia. It would serve people right—almost. . . . One drop—oh, confound the drops!

The professor tried to read. The book he opened had been a famous novel, a best-seller, some five years ago. It had been thought "advanced." Advanced!—but now how inconceivably flat and stale! How on earth had anyone ever praised it, called it "epoch-marking," bought it by the thousand and thousand? Why, the thing was dead—a dead book, than which there is nothing deader. This reflection gave him something to think of for a while. Instead of counting drops he amused himself by strolling back through the years, a critical stretcher-bearer, picking up literary corpses by the wayside. They were thickly strewn. He was appalled to find how faintly beat the pulse of life even in the living. Would not another generation see the burial of them all? Was there no new Immortal anywhere?

"When I write a novel," thought the professor solemnly, "which, please God, I shall never do, I will write about people and not about things. Things change always; people never." It was a wise conclusion but it did not help the afternoon to pass.

Desire, that is to say Miss Farr, had passed the window twice already. He might have called her. But he hadn't. If people forget one's very existence it is not prideful to call them. And the Spences are a prideful race. Desire (he decided it didn't matter if he called her Desire to himself, she was such a child) was wearing an old tweed coat and was carrying wood. She wore no hat and her hair was glossy with rain. . . . People take such silly risks—. And where was Li Ho? Why wasn't he

carrying the wood? Not that the wood seemed to bother Desire in the least.

The captive on the sofa sighed. It was no use trying to hide from himself his longing to be out there with her in that heavenly Spring-pierced air, reveling in its bloomy wetness; strong and fit in muscle and nerve, carrying wood, getting his head soaked, doing all the foolish things which youth does with impunity and careless joy. The new restlessness, which he had come so far to quiet, broke over him in miserable, taunting waves.

Why was he here on the sofa instead of out there in the rain? The war? But he was too inherently honest to blame the war. It was, perhaps, responsible for the present state of his sciatic nerve, but not for the selling of his birthright of sturdy youth. The causes of that lay far behind the war. Had he not refused himself to youth

when youth had called? Had he not shut himself behind study doors while spring crept in at the window? The war had come and dragged him out. Across his quiet, ordered path its red trail had stretched and to go forward it had been necessary to go through. The Spences always went through. But Nature, every inch a woman, had made him pay for scorning her. She had killed no fatted calf for her prodigal.

So here he was, at thirty-five, envying a girl who could carry wood without weariness. The envy had become acute irritation by the time the wood was stacked and the wood-carrier brought her shining hair and rain-tinted cheeks into the living-room.

"Leg bad again?" asked Desire casually.

"No—temper."

"It's time for tea. I'll see about it."

"You'll take your wet things off first. You must be wet through. Do you want to come down with pneumonia?"

The girl's eyebrows lifted. "That's

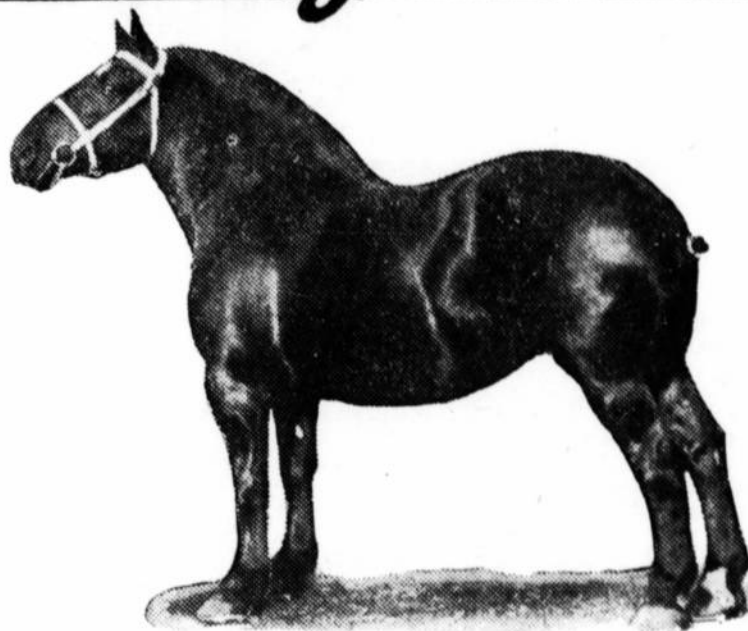
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silly," she said. And indeed the remark was absurd enough addressed to one on whom the wonder and mystery of budding life rested so visibly. "I'm not wet at all," she went on. "Only my coat." She slipped out of the old tweed ulster, scattering bright drops about the room. "And my hair," she added as if by an afterthought. "I'll dry it presently. But I don't wonder you're cross. The fire is almost out. We'll have something to eat when the kettle boils. Father's gone up trail. He probably won't be back." For an instant she stood with a considering air as if intending to add something. Then turned and went into the kitchen without doing it. She came back with a handful of pine-knots with which she deftly mended the fire.

The professor moved restlessly. "I'll be around soon now," he said, "and then you shan't do that."

"Shan't do what?"

"Carry wood."

"That's funny." Desire placed a crackling pine-knot on the apex of her pyramid and sat back on her heels to watch it blaze. Her tone was ruminative. "There's no real sense in that, you know. Why shouldn't I carry wood when I am perfectly able to do it? Your objection is purely an acquired one—a manifestation of the herd instinct."

There was a slight pause. Professor Spence was wondering if he had really heard this.

"W—what was that you said?" he asked, cautiously.

Desire laughed. He had observed with wonder, amounting almost to awe, that she never giggled.

"Score one for me!" She turned grey, mirthful eyes to his. "Amn't I learned? I read it in an article in an old Sociological Review—a copy left here by a man whom father—well, we needn't bother about that part of it. But the article was wonderful. I can't remember who wrote it."

"Trotter, perhaps—yes, it would be Trotter," murmured the professor.

Desire swung round upon her heels, regarding him a trifle wistfully.

"I should like to know all that you know," she said. "All the strange things inside our minds."

"Would you? But if you knew what I know you would only know that you knew nothing at all."

"Yes, it's all very well to say that," shrewdly, "but you don't mean it. Besides, even if you don't know anything, you have glimpses of all sorts of wonderful things which might be known. You can go on, and it's the going on that matters."

"But I can't carry wood."

A little smile curled the corners of Desire's lips. He did not see it because she had turned to the fire again and, with that deliberate unself-consciousness which characterized her, was proceeding to unpin and dry her hair. Spence had not seen it undone before and was astonished at its length and lustre. The girl shook it as a young colt shakes its mane, spreading it out to the blaze upon her hands.

"I know what you mean, though," admitted Spence, "there is nothing like the fascination of the unknown. It very nearly did for me."

Desire looked up long enough to allow her slanting brows to ask their eternal question.

"Too much inside, not enough outside," he answered. "I ought to have made myself a man first and a student afterward. Then I might have been out in the rain with you."

She considered this, as she considered most things, gravely. Then met it in her downright way.

"There's nothing very wrong with you, is there? Nothing but what can be put right."

"No."

"Well then, you can begin again. And again properly."

"I am thirty-five."

"In that case you have no time to waste."

It was a thoroughly sensible remark. But somehow the professor did not like it. After all, thirty-five is not so terribly old. He decided to change the subject. But there was no immediate hurry. It was pleasant to lie there in the firelight watching this enigma of girlhood dry her hair. Perhaps she

would notice his silence and ask him what he was thinking about.

"You really ought to offer me a penny for my thoughts," he observed plaintively.

"Oh, were you thinking? So was I."

"I'll give you a penny for yours!"

Desire shook her head. "No? Then I'll give you mine for nothing. I was thinking what a pity it is that you are only an amateur nurse."

"I hate nursing."

"How unwomanly! Lots of women hate it—but few admit it. However, it wasn't a nurse's duties I was thinking of, but a patient's privileges. You see, if you were a professional nurse I could call you 'Nurse Desire.'"

"Do you mean that you want to call me by my first name?"

"Since you put it more bluntly than I should dare to—yes. It is a charming name. But perhaps—"

"Oh, you may use it if you like," said the owner of the name indifferently. "It sounds more natural. I am not accustomed to 'Miss Farr.'"

This ought to have been satisfactory. But it wasn't. And after he had led up to it so tactfully, too! Not for the first time did it occur to our psychologist that tact was wasted upon his downright young person. He decided not to be tactful any longer.

"I'm getting well so rapidly," he said, "that I shall have to admit it soon."

The girl nodded.

"Are you glad?"

"Of course I am glad."

"I shall walk with a cane almost in no time. And when I can walk, I shall have to go away."

"Yes." There was no hesitation in her prompt agreement. Neither did she add any polite regrets. The professor felt unduly irritated. He had never become used to her ungirlish taciturnity. It always excited him. The women he had known, especially the younger women, had all been chatterers. They had talked and he had not listened. This girl said little and her silences seemed to clamor in his ears. Well, she would have to answer this time.

"Do you want me to go?" he asked plainly.

"I don't want you to go." Her tone was thoughtful. "But I know you can't stay. One has to accept things."

"One doesn't. One can make things happen."

"How?"

"By willing."

"Do you honestly believe that?" He was astonished at the depth of mockery in her tone.

"I certainly do believe it. I'll prove it if you like."

"How?"

"By staying."

Again she was silent.

He went on eagerly. "Why shouldn't I stay—for a time at least? I have plenty of work to go on with. Indeed it was with the definite intention of doing this work that I came. If you want me, I'll stay right enough. The bargain that was made with your father was a straight, fair business arrangement. I have no scruples about requiring him to carry out his part of it. The trouble was that it seemed as if insistence would be unfair to you. But if you and I can arrange that—if you will agree to let me do what I can to help, chores, you know, carrying wood and so on, then I should not need to feel myself a burden."

"You have not been a burden."

"Thanks. You have been extraordinarily kind. As for the rest of it—I mentioned the matter to Dr. Farr this morning."

She was interested now. He could see her eyes, intent, through the falling shadow of her hair.

"I reminded him that he had offered me the services of a secretary and explained that I was ready to avail myself of his offer."

"And what did he say to that?"

"Well—er—we agreed to leave the decision to you."

"Was that all?"

"Practically all."

"Practically, but not quite. You quarrelled, didn't you? Frankly, I do not understand father's attitude but I know what his attitude is. He does



not want you here. Neither you nor anyone else. The secretarial work you offer would be—I can't tell you exactly what it would be to me. It would teach me something—and I am so hungry to know! But he will find some way to make it impossible. You will have to go."

"Nonsense! He cannot go back on his agreement."

"You mean he has accepted money? That," bitterly, "means nothing to him."

"Nevertheless it gives me ground to stand on. And you, too. You have done secretarial work before?"

"Yes. I have certain qualifications. At intervals I have tried to make myself independent. Several times I have secured office positions in Vancouver. But father has always made the holding of them impossible."

"How?"

"I would rather not go into it." There was weary disgust in her voice.

"But what reason does he give?"

"That his daughter's place is in her father's house—funny, isn't it?"

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"You do not think that affection has anything to do with it?"

"Not even remotely. Whatever his reason may be for keeping me with him, it is not that. Affection is something of which one knows by instinct, don't you think? Even Li Ho—I know instinctively that Li Ho is fond of me. I am absolutely certain that my father is not."

"It is no life for a young girl."

"It has been my life."

The professor felt uncomfortable. There was that in her tone which forbade all comment. She had given him this tiny glimpse and quite evidently intended to give no more. But Spence, upon occasion, could be a persistent man.

"Miss Desire," he said, gravely, "do you absolutely decline my friendship?" If she wanted directness, she was getting it now.

"How can I do otherwise?" Her face was turned from him and her low voice was muffled by her hair. But for the first time she had cast away her guard of light indifference. "Friendship is impossible for me. I thought you would see—and go away. Nothing that you can do would be any real help. I have tried before to free myself. But I could not. Nor, in the little flights of freedom which I had, did I find anything that I wanted. I am as well here as anywhere. Unless—"

She was silent, looking into the fire.

"Unless I were really free," she added, softly.

He could not see her face. But she looked very young sitting there with her unbound hair and hands clasped childishly about her knees.

"You have wondered about me—in a psychological way—ever since you came." She went on, her voice taking on a harsher note. "You have been trying to 'place' me. Well, since you are curious I will tell you what I am. When I was younger and we lived in towns I used to wander off by myself down the main streets to gaze in the windows. I never went into any of the stores. The things I wanted were inside and for sale—but I could not buy them. I was just a window-gazer. That's what I am still. Life is for sale somewhere. But I cannot buy it."

The throb of her voice was like the beating of caged wings through the quiet room.

"But—" began Spence, and then he paused. It wasn't at all easy to know what to say. "You are mistaken," he went on finally. "Life isn't for sale anywhere. Life is inside, not outside. And no one ever really wants the things they see in other people's windows."

"I do," said Desire, coldly.

She was certainly very young! Spence felt suddenly indulgent.

"What, then—for instance?" he asked.

The girl shook back her hair and arose.

"Freedom, money, leisure, books, travel, people!"

"I thought you were going to leave out people altogether," said Spence, whimsically. "But otherwise you wants are fairly comprehensive. You have neglected only two important things—health and love."

"I have health—and I don't want love."

"Not yet—of course—" began the professor, still fatherly indulgent. But she turned on him with a white face.

"Never!" she said. "That one thing I envy no one. You are wondering why I have never considered marriage as a possible way out? Well, it isn't a possible way—for me. Marriage is a hideous thing—hideous!"

She wasn't young now, that was certain. It was no child who stood there with a face of sick distaste. The professor's mood of indulgent maturity melted into dismay before the half-seen horror in her eyes.

But the moment of revelation passed as quickly as it had come. The girl's face settled again into its grave placidity.

"I'll get the tea," she said. "The kettle will be boiling dry."

(To be continued next week.)

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## U.G.G. Has Good Year

Continued from Page 7

Association (at present the United Farmers of Manitoba) had received \$34,370; Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association \$8,700; United Farmers of Alberta \$47,768; Canadian Council of Agriculture \$73,773. He felt that it was not too much to say that the United Grain Growers and its sister company the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company had exercised a powerful influence in improving conditions in marketing grain during the years they had been in operation. The directors had simply followed the traditional policy of the company in respect to the pools. Officials of the Alberta pool had been good enough to say frankly that they did not think they could have started their pool a year

ago had it not been for the assistance given by the United Grain Growers. This assistance was in several ways. It was given by way of a loan to secure a seat on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, also to assist in organizing the pool accounting system and in making financial arrangements with the banks, and the United Grain Growers also released two important officials to take charge of the sales department of the pool. The United Grain Growers was also the first company to complete arrangements with the pool for the use of elevators in the handling of pool wheat. The United Grain Growers gave the Saskatchewan pool a grant of \$5,000 to assist it in organizing, and made a loan of \$7,000 to the Manitoba pool for the same purpose. This year, as last, the United Grain Growers was the first company to make arrangements with the pool to handle pool wheat. The

attitude of the directors of the United Grain Growers throughout has been that the pool should be thoroughly tried out, and if there was merit in the pool method of selling, the farmers of Western Canada should have the advantage of it.

"There should be no kind of rivalry between the pools and the companies," declared Mr. Crerar. "What is the United Grain Growers Limited? It is not the company, or the directors, or a few men in Winnipeg or Calgary; it is a company of 35,000 farmer shareholders, thousands of whom are doubtless in the pool. Is it sensible then that there should be any differences or strife between them? There are interested parties, of course, who are willing to fan the flame of difference among the ranks of the organized farmers, but is it sensible that this should prevail? Who but the farmers themselves will be

## The Grain Growers' Guide

hurt by it? The sane course to follow is to do away with this senseless division which, if allowed to continue, will land the whole farmers' movement in Western Canada in a morass of factional strife.

"Let the two companies and the pools get together around the table, approach their task as sensible individuals, and, in the light of what experience and knowledge they have, shape the best course for the farmers of Western Canada in their marketing problems; for whether he be in Alberta or Saskatchewan or Manitoba, the problem of the western farmer is practically identical.

"That is, frankly, the position of your directors in this matter. Our farmers' organizations may have made some mistakes in the past, but the creation and perpetuation of strife and rivalry among them is surely the greatest depth of folly into which they could fall. Better methods of selling our produce and better methods of buying our requirements are fruitful fields for study, and they both have a direct bearing on the farmers' prosperity. Today, as perhaps never before, it is possible to get the ear of business interests outside of agriculture in support of sane agricultural policies, for the past few years have demonstrated beyond any possible question of doubt that when agriculture is stagnant or backward pretty nearly everything else is at a standstill.

"There never was greater need of strong farmers' organizations in the prairie provinces than today, there never was a greater need for them forgetting rivalries or jealousies and sitting down in an honest earnest way to solve their problems. There was never greater need of maintaining the idealism and spirit of service that has always characterized the agrarian movement, than there is today. This is the course that your directors think should be taken, not only in respect of the grain marketing problem, but in respect of all the other problems that affect the agricultural life of Western Canada, and we offer this suggestion to you in this report trusting that it will have your whole-hearted support."

### The Cattle Pool

In presenting the report on the cattle pool, C. Rice-Jones, vice-president of the United Grain Growers Limited, spoke in part as follows:

"During the year ending June 30, the pool handled a total of 100,835 head of cattle, of which 93,868 were received for sale, the balance—6,967—purchased on the stock yards by the pool to make up car lots and to fill orders. Of the 93,868 received for sale, Winnipeg handled 70,854; Calgary 7,695; and Edmonton 15,319. The profit on the sorting and resale of the cattle amounted to \$30,799.99. A patronage dividend amounting to 1 per cent. of the total value of the cattle pooled was paid. This amounted to \$28,882.46, the balance being carried forward. We wish to point out that in our opinion any distribution that may be made at any time is a minor consideration when considering the advantages to be gained by marketing cattle on a co-operative or pool basis. The dividends received by shippers are mainly included in the better market price received owing to the regulating effect of the pool on the market, and the better initial price which they receive for their cattle.

"The chief advantages of the system are: that the cattle can be sorted and offered for sale in sorted car loads and lots, in which shape they are most attractive to the buyers; that cattle do not have to be sold on the local market if the price which can be secured is not at least as good as can be secured by shipping them to another market; that each class of cattle can be sold on the market where they will bring the most money; that the producers of livestock through their own marketing agency are doing for themselves what has in the past been done by dealers and speculators. Buyers will pay more money for a sorted car load of the kind of cattle they require than by buying them in mixed lots or in ones or twos. Quite a percentage of our cattle in the West, have to be moved to eastern, southern and western markets for

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slaughter and feeding. Outside orders are for car lots of particular classes of cattle. The pool is in a peculiarly advantageous position to cater to this trade. Especially when there is a heavy run the pool has a large assortment of cattle to offer put up in the best possible shape. Buyers particularly from the outside will be found where the best assortment of stock is offered for sale. Pool cattle are sorted into 23 different classifications or grades. A car load of sorted cattle sometimes contains animals from as many as 20 different shipping points, scattered over the three provinces. The price obtainable depends a great deal on the efficiency with which the sorting is carried out. Only men with a thorough knowledge of the business can sort cattle to the best advantage.

"Of the 93,000 cattle handled by the pool, 1,550 cars, approximately 43,225 head of cattle, were shipped either to the West Coast; east to Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo or Lancaster, Pa.; to feeders in Ontario, or for export to Great Britain; and south to the St. Paul or Chicago markets and feeders in the corn belt states. The spread in price between our western markets and Toronto was on the whole narrower than the previous year, with the result that there was not the same profit in the shipping of cattle East, as there was in the first few weeks of the operation of the pool. Cattle are not only moved out from our western markets when prices on outside markets show a prospect of a profit. It is frequently good business to move cattle out to relieve the pressure on the local market. This has a tendency to stabilize and steady the local price. As an illustration, a few weeks ago on a very bad feeder market in Winnipeg, a train load of 20 cars were shipped to Chicago. On this occasion the cattle did not show a loss, but had we been forced to sell these 20 cars of cattle on the Winnipeg market, it is very certain they would not have brought the price they were appraised at, as the selling of these extra 20 cars of cattle on the market in its weak state would undoubtedly have put it down still further. The very fact that under the co-operative selling plan of marketing cattle, the pool is in a position to move cattle out and is not forced to sell them on the local market, as is the case with cattle handled on a commission basis, places the pool in a strong position.

### Separate Co-operative Company

"After testing out the co-operative selling or pool system of marketing cattle over a period of 15 months, your directors decided to organize the Live-stock Department into a separate company, and to operate it on a purely co-operative basis. The basis decided on means that the pool will to all intents and purposes be running the Live-stock Department, and any profit from commissions on stock handled on a commission basis will belong to the pool at the end of the year and be distributed among the pool shippers.

"In working out our plan," said Mr. Rice-Jones in conclusion, "we have considered economy of operation as well as the principle involved. We do not consider it wise to carry the principle of co-operation to such a point that unnecessary expense will be involved. We do not claim that we have any plans that will put the price of livestock up two cents or three cents a pound, but we do claim that the plans that we have outlined would mean a considerable saving in the cost of marketing livestock, and would also tend to stabilize prices to the benefit of the producer. Since the commencement of the pool over \$45,000 profit has been distributed to the shippers. You have a livestock marketing organization which will unquestionably compare favorably with any on the American continent and with 10 years' experience behind it, but this livestock organization cannot accomplish the best possible results for the producer without the closest co-operation between the producers and their marketing agency. Any progress that is worth while generally travels a rocky road. We can expect that any attempt to carry out the plans outlined in this report will meet with strenuous opposition. Only by united effort can we make the progress possible and get the best results for the producer."

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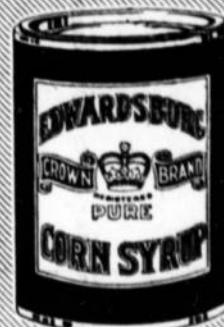
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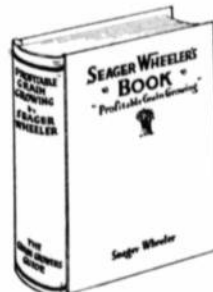


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# The Countrywoman

## Pasteurized Cream for Butter

HERE is nothing much more provoking than a churning of cream that will not "come." It is enough to try the patience of the most long-suffering individual.

We have recently received a letter from a frequent contributor to The Guide, Cecila Hill, in which she tells how she pasteurizes cream for churning. Mrs. Hill claims that in this way the churning process is made less difficult, and that the cream can be churned at a lower temperature, and that the butter keeps better. She writes:

"I find the best way to pasteurize cream on the farm is to get two small pails, one smaller than the other so that it will fit inside the larger one and allow sufficient space around it to accommodate the water. If the inside pail has no rim on the bottom, I put an old cake tin upside down, with some holes in it on the bottom of the larger pail. This raises the inner pail and allows the water to circulate freely. The cream is raised to the proper temperature. During this process I stir it frequently, also while it is cooling. To cool the cream I find it best to place the pail containing the cream in a larger vessel of cold water, or on ice if it is available. I do this the day before I churn. It sounds as if it might be a lot of trouble, but it is well worth while, especially in families whose dairy cattle have not been tested for tuberculosis. Milk, of course, should be pasteurized on such farms. I find that the butter may have a "cooked" flavor for a few days after churning, but this disappears entirely, leaving a good wholesome flavor. More than one has remarked how nice my butter was, and I am sure that this must be the reason, as I never made butter in my life until five years ago, and then I learned how from Extension Bulletin No. 37—Farm Butter-Making, by L. A. Gibson, Manitoba Dairy Commissioner. No farm woman should be without that bulletin."

We were very much interested in Mrs. Hill's comment, and enquired of Professor R. W. Brown, of the Dairy Husbandry Department, Manitoba Agricultural College, if he would advise a general practice of pasteurizing of cream on the farm. His reply was:

"I am delighted to know that one farm woman, at least, has proved to her own satisfaction the benefits of pasteurizing cream, and has taken the trouble to tell how she does it.

"We have on numerous occasions advised pasteurizing cream to overcome difficult churning during the fall and early winter, when most cows are in the latter part of their lactation period and on dry feed, and, consequently, give a small amount of milk containing a relatively high solid content and fat globules, which are small and hard, and, therefore, difficult to collect in the form of butter. By pasteurizing cream this difficulty is to a large extent overcome. The cream is made less viscous and its churnability enhanced.

"On account of the extra work involved and the usual lack in most farm homes of suitable convenient utensils and facilities, for the rapid heating and cooling of cream, we have, perhaps, been unduly hesitant about advocating the pasteurizing of all cream for home butter-making. The advantages are numerous and important, offsetting any extra cost, work, or trouble, or whatever you may call it, due to pasteurizing the cream.

"I would advise raising cream to a temperature of 175 degrees Fahr., especially if the cream is not held for any length of time while it is hot. The advantages of pasteurizing cream for butter-making are, briefly: (1) The cream may be churned at from three to four degrees Fahr. lower in temperature. The butter is firmer and will stand more working to get the salt dissolved and the brine evenly distributed. This ensures the even color and the firm, smooth, fine texture desirable. (2) The butter will keep in good condition as to flavor for a longer time. This is a most important factor. (3) The pasteurizing temperature not only

destroys to a large extent the agents which cause butter to go off in flavor, but it absolutely destroys all disease germs which might be in the cream. (4) The butter is more uniform in quality and long, difficult churning is largely done away with.

"Creamery butter, today, which is made from raw or unpasteurized cream, is hardly deserving of the name 'creamery.' Dairy butter would be in much greater favor if it were made from pasteurized cream."

## Cane and Beet Sugar

In the minds of some people there exists a prejudice against beet sugar, which is entirely unwarranted. They imagine that it is not equal to cane sugar in quality, and that it is not as suitable for canning and preserving. As a matter of fact, the two are identical in composition, the only difference being in the sources from which they are obtained. Cane sugar is extracted from the succulent stems of the sugar-cane plant which is widely cultivated in the tropics and in certain sub-tropical countries. It goes through many processes before being put on the market.

About 150 years ago a German chemist extracted sugar from beetroots, and found also that carrots and other roots yielded the same substance, which proved to be identical with that secured from the sugar-cane. This was the beginning of the huge industry which has been built up during the past century.

Various experiments carried on in Western Canada have shown that sugar beets, which are different from the ordinary garden variety, can be grown successfully. As yet lack of capital and factory equipment has prevented the industry from being developed.

Not only are cane and beet sugar the same in composition, but they are identical as far as taste and appearance are concerned. The difference in the fineness of sugar has to do with the granulation at the factory rather than with the source from which it is obtained. They are equally suitable for cooking, canning and preserving, and are just as satisfactory for producing energy in the body.

## The Romance of Common Things

So often we take so very much for granted the ordinary conveniences of life forgetting or not even knowing some of the interesting facts concerning their origin, nor realizing how badly off we would be if we did not have them.

A writer in The People's Popular Monthly, tells something of the romance of the needle: "The first needle, who made it? Perhaps some clever wife, who pierced the shank of a fine fishbone to carry a thread of plant fibre or catgut.

"Today the needle is the symbol of civilization, for where you find human beings this side of barbarism you find clothes, and where clothes are, there are needles.

"Man is a tool-using animal. And the needle is the commonest and smallest of tools.

"The spider spins his web, the caterpillar his cocoon; then man, by nature naked, weaves his outmost cuticle with this sharp, shining shaft of steel.

"Out of the factories march, day

~~~~~

## House and Home

A house is built of bricks and stones, Of sills and posts and piers; But a home is built of loving deeds That stand a thousand years.

A house, though but a humble cot, Within its walls may hold A home of priceless beauty, rich in Love's eternal gold.

The men on earth build houses—halls And chambers, roofs and domes— But the women of the earth—God knows— The women build the homes.

—Selected.

~~~~~

after day, these little soldiers of civilization, in gleaming armor and golden helmets, in companies and regiments, to go to Alaska and Cape Town, to Tokyo and New York; to the hands of mother and sister; to the morocco case upon the mahogany dressing table of the darling of wealth, to the workbox of the wife of the people, to the dark rooms of the sweatshops, to the pin-cushion of the bachelor, to the knapsack of the soldier, the bundle of the pioneer, the kit of the sailor.

"The sword is the instrument of glory; it has been multiplied by the inventive genius, transformed into the bullet and the bomb, and made to fall in thunderous hail to magnify the hideous trade of murder. The pen is the instrument of thought. It has become a type, and its printed words rain thick from the presses in newspapers, magazines and books.

"The knife and spoon have been elaborated into the manifold utensils of the chef. The rude flint of the ape man has become the chisel of a Rodin; the coarse hair clump of the caveman has grown into the brush of a Millet.

"The needle has developed also. Elias Howe dreamed he was pursued by savages whose spears had holes in them near the point. He awoke to devise the needle with its eye at the piercing end. Hence the sewing machine, doing the work of 20 seamstresses, flying with the speed of an electric spark. It is an automatic, machine-using, power-driven age, with the needle buzzing attendance."

## Pioneer Life Story Contest

The Women's Canadian Club of Saskatoon, is offering this year two prizes for the best stories of pioneer life in Saskatchewan, based on a true incident. The prizes will be paid in cash, \$50 for the first and \$25 for the second.

The conditions under which the prizes will be awarded are as follows: (1) All stories must be submitted on or before April 1, 1925. (2) The story must not exceed 3,000 words. (3) The story must be written on one side of the paper only. (4) All manuscripts must be typewritten. (5) Contestants must be residents of Saskatchewan of at least one year's standing. (6) Contestants must use an anonymous name on the manuscript, but with pen name and their own name on a slip of paper which is to be forwarded with the story. (7) The committee in charge of the contest will choose three judges, whose decision will be final. If in the opinion of the judges none of the stories submitted merit a reward, no prize will be given. In judging 60 per cent. of the total marks will be given for material and 40 per cent. for literary excellence. The stories will be the property of the Women's Canadian Club.

Entries for the contest will be received by Mrs. G. D. Archibald, Barry Hotel, Saskatoon, Sask. Those who desire any further information regarding the contest should write directly to Mrs. Archibald.

## Something to Think About

Music appreciation is a subject now taken up with the public school music. In order to be able to enjoy a concert or a musical entertainment we must know something about music, that is, the form, harmony, melody and rhythm. In fact, music is a necessary part of one's education. Folk songs are the origin of a great deal of our beautiful music, and folk songs appeal to the heart.

The listener is just as important as the composer or performer, and listening to music should be like listening to anything else.

Early in life one should learn the names of well-known composers and be able to identify them with their compositions when heard. They should be taught the first lesson in musical structure, which is repetition of phrase.

Music is something more than mere entertainment—it is something to think about.



*"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton.*

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

The Editor.—I wish to express my appreciation of your editorial, Juggling, and more particularly for the article by A. E. Parby, on Progressive Prospects, which contains much food for thought. I fully agree with him that there is grave need for more unity of action, better organization, a settled national policy, and a national leadership. We went to the country in 1921 with a policy that appealed to all classes of citizens, and attracted to its support thousands outside of the ranks of the farmers, who believed that at last a way had been found out of the morass of political inertia, into which the old political parties had sunk for many years. Co-operation of these various units in the constituencies succeeded in electing a large number of representatives, but apparently while individuals had learned to submerge minor differences and unite in support of a common object, the wider lesson of the necessity for co-operation of constituencies and representatives, if the fruits of a common policy were to be reaped, was overlooked. This was possibly the hardest lesson the farmer members at Edmonton had to learn, merging of individuality and compromising on individual opinion in order to secure the united effort necessary for effective action in the general interest, yet the same lesson the farmers have been painfully learning through all the years of growth of the farmers' organizations. In order to succeed in this or any other co-operative enterprise orderly action, leadership and a measure of discipline is necessary. Especially so in politics as now carried on. Politics is civilized civil warfare, and without discipline and leadership degenerates into mob action and just as ineffective. Many will argue that the present system is wrong, and should be replaced. Possibly so, but at present we have to carry on as the game is played, and you cannot have two sets of rules. What is not generally recognized is the distinction that exists between machine politics and a democratically-organized party or group. In the former a few at the top dictate to subservient followers a ready-made policy received from unknown sources. In the latter case policies are arrived at by mature consideration of all elected representations of the group, each contributing towards it according to his knowledge and ability, finally arriving at something which meets the commendation of the majority and which in their opinion is best calculated to serve the interests of the state. In my opinion an early meeting of representatives of constituency associations, members of the provincial and federal house and the central executive, should be called for the purpose of trying to harmonize provincial action. This should be followed by a national convention in an attempt to secure national co-operation. The whole situation should be canvassed, policy, organization, leadership and discipline. Certainly, if history conveys a lesson at all it is that unity of action is vital to success. Factions are dangerous. There are so many matters on which we are agreed: the tariff question, rural credits, transportation rates, to mention a few. Success in these alone would go far towards removing the burden of present disabilities. Why miss this measure of relief in division over economic reform and political organization, etc.? The fact that these are still questions of debate within our own organizations removes them from the field of practical politics for the immediate future. We have to deal with things as they are, human beings cannot be moved like pawns on the chess board. Individuals respond to many uncharted currents, heredity, environment, this and that influence, and for this reason many desirable reforms can only be effected after years of educational effort. This is often forgotten by advocates of these, and they become impatient of delay, yet most progress is only achieved a step at a time. Then let us take what is immediately to our hand, by the best means at our disposal, being assured, that step taken, the way ahead will be so much the clearer.

In conclusion, co-operation and good leadership which we have stressed as the solution in the past, must continue to be the main features of our policy if success is to be achieved. Co-operation not only within our organization, but also real co-operation with all desirous of progressive policies, wherever found. Entrenched privilege is not going to give up without a struggle. A struggle so intense, that differences of opinion on minor matters must give way to united action if success is to crown our efforts. Better a small united force than a large body split in factions, and in my humble opinion at whatever cost, if this movement is not to follow the course of similar movements in the past, unity of action we must have.—  
W. H. Shield, M.L.A., Macleod, Alta.

The Editor.—Many writers and thinkers from time to time try to diagnose the national disease: poverty, hard times and the high cost of living. The writer hereby claims to show up the disease germ in magnified form.

For many years past, money, the insignia of wealth, has been garnered in by the few, who have become millionaires or

capitalists. These capitalists have in turn, rented out this money at interest, i.e., the disease germ, money coming back with accrued interest, until today, the money heap is piled so high and the interest paid amounts to such a huge sum, that the workers, who do the producing, whether they be farmers, laborers, manufacturers or business men, have to give such toll from the out-turns of their labors, that there is little left for necessities, the expansion of their business or any other legitimate use.

On the face of it reader, you will say: Well, it serves them right. Pay cash and dodge the interest. But hold! Is it dodgeable? Statistics show over 90 per cent. of the western farms mortgaged. The national debt, federal, provincial, municipal, and the school districts is colossal. Business, manufacturers, almost all industries, both large and small, are run on a large percentage of borrowed capital. Victory Bonds, all war debts, city bonds, debentures, railroad stocks, steamboat shares, practically everything is paying this interest toll.

Is it any wonder prices soar above the clouds for everything we buy? Is it any

wonder that, with all this overhead of interest, wheat cannot be grown under \$1.00 a bushel? Just stop and think of the money-lenders' unjust taking of this awful toll.

And reader, the end is not yet. This money heap has reached gigantic proportions, day by day, night by night, hour by hour, yes, second by second; this heap is growing greater, the burden heavier. When the disease germ overcomes the patient's powers of resistance the patient dies.

Before it's too late, call in a qualified physician. Will not some reader, whose brain is fertile, take up this disease germ and analyze it, with a view to propounding a cure, for the good of the national health.—Rogers' Golden Syrup.

The Editor.—In The Guide of October 22, the question is asked: Is there a place for the agricultural woman worker? Well, I say there is.

All over the country there are farmers living alone, who would marry if they could find "the agricultural woman worker." All the talk is mixed farming, but how is a man to do it if he has not the help of his wife, to milk a few cows and look after the poultry. The majority of the girls in this country will not milk cows. The result is, if a man marries, and goes in for keeping a few cows, he has got to milk them after supper, or whenever he likes, as I have seen them do. So he soon gets fed up with cows. The cows do not pay, of course, because they are not regularly milked or cared for. When a man has been out with horses all day, he does not feel like milking cows. If he



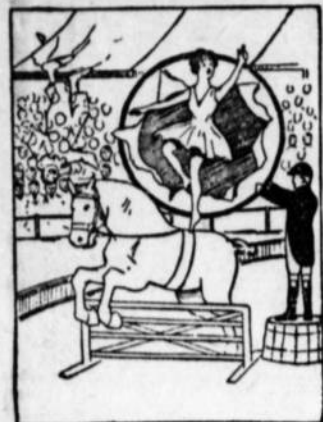
does milk cows he is neglecting his horses. Cows should be milked at the same hour in the evening as in the morning. Now, I am a bachelor myself, like a good number of the fellows around here, and there are not any girl agricultural workers.—R. Barr, Crooked River, Sask.

[Once again we call the attention of correspondents to the rule that letters for the Open Forum must bear the name and address of writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith. We are continually receiving anonymous letters; such letters will not be published.—Editor].





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## FLANNELFEET, THE ARCHER

Tiny thinks it is pretty hard lines to have to stand up against the fence again with the apple on his head for Nicky to shoot at. He remembers that the last time he held it there the arrow hit his head instead of the apple, and made him dizzy for a while. But Nicky has been practicing a lot since then and is quite sure that this time he can hit the apple without any trouble. In fact, he is just going to walk away six paces, turn and fire. Flannelfeet has also been very interested in archery ever since the day the apple hit him in the eye, but he has never been able to find time to make himself a bow and arrow, and the only time he can get any practice is when he can borrow Nicky's for a few minutes, so whenever Nicky is out practicing Flannelfeet is never very far away. As a rule it is Nicky who plays the tricks on Flannelfeet, but this time the tables are turned, Flannelfeet reaches quietly over the fence and takes the apple off Tiny's head. Imagine Nicky's rage when he turns to shoot and finds he has no target. Of course, he blames poor old Tiny for eating it. However, just in time to save Tiny, Flannelfeet steps around the end of the fence with the apple in his hand. After talking the matter over for a while Flannelfeet suggests that Nicky throw the apple up in the air and he (Flannelfeet) will hit it on the fly. Nicky should be on a baseball team he can throw so well. Up goes the apple, and sure enough Flannelfeet's arrow has hit it and is carrying it on up in the air. Now Flannelfeet struts around and tells Nicky what a wonderful archer he is, until poor

## Doo Dad Books for Christmas

There is no easier solution of the Christmas Gift problem for the kiddies than to give each a Doo Dad Book. There are three books in the series:

The Doo Dads  
 The Doo Dads in Wonderland  
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Any one book, 40c; any two, 75c; all three, for \$1.00. Postpaid in every instance.

**The Grain Growers' Guide, Book Department, Winnipeg, Man.**



Nicky and even Tiny are almost green with envy. But Flannelfeet has forgotten one very important thing. He carefully watched the apple with the arrow in it go up almost out of sight, and then he forgot all about it. Of course it has to come down and Flannelfeet's pride is very short lived be-

cause the apple happened to come down right on top of his head, knocking him down and putting a big dint in his policeman's hat. No wonder Nicky and Tiny are laughing till their sides ache without even thinking of running away, because really, Flannelfeet has hit himself this time.





THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMER'S CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK—Various

FOREST HOME STOCK FARM—SIX SHORT-horn bulls of excellent quality, ready for service, the get of Right Sort Ideal. Oxford Down rams, forty-eight good Yorkshires, boars and sows, March and April farrow. All at very reasonable prices. Phone Carman Exchange. Shipping stations, Carman or Roland. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 48-5

TWO THOROUGHBRED DURUM BULLS, coming two, three; sell either. Two thoroughbred Berkshire boars, 20 months; sell either, cheap. C. E. Fillmore, Clandeboye, Man. 48-3

SHORTHORNS, SHETLAND PONIES AND Hampshire hogs. F. Barton, Shaunavon, Sask. 48-5

SELLING—REGISTERED RED-POLLED BULLS and Poland-China boars. Emil Kaeding, Church-bridge, Sask. 47-5

SHORT CROP SALE—MAY FARROWED YORK-shires, \$10, either sex. Toulouse geese, \$2.50 each. Farman, Bladworth, Sask. 48-2

GUINEA FOWL, \$2.00 PER PAIR. SHROP-shire ram lamb, \$18, for quick sale. Box 1147, Lebret, Sask. 48-2

HORSES AND PONIES

FOR SALE—TWO SHETLAND PONIES, ONE black mare and one bay horse. Lorne Dandy, Pierson, Man. 48-2

CATTLE—Various

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS BOUGHT ON Order—Our established cattle buying department enables us to render unequalled service to cash or credit customers. Manitoba Cattle Loan Company, Stock Yards, Winnipeg. 38-5

Shorthorns

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS, SOME BEAU-tiful, ideal for beef and milk. Young stock shipped crated by express. Good grade milkers supplied. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 46-5

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN FE-males, two months up to eight years. Erik Johan-son, Kipling, Sask. 45-5

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SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS, T.B. tested, about to freshen; also two young bulls. An opportunity to improve your herd or make a start in first-class stock. White Farms, Lockwood, Sask. 47-2

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SELLING—THREE PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE bulls, backed by show ring and production, well marked and true to type. Particulars. Simon Heggen, Estevan, Sask. 47-3

Galloways

REGISTERED GALLOWAY BULLS, SIX months, \$30. Harry Little, Fork River, Man. 47-2

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HEREFORD CALVES, YEARLINGS, MATURE bulls for sale, exchange or loan. Our association will sell your boy or girl a heifer on terms upon bank reference. Write Saskatchewan Hereford Breeders' Association, Cupar, Sask. 48-2

FOR SALE—NINE PURE-BRED HEREFORD bull calves, just dropped to nine months old, \$25 up, with papers. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 47-5

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REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, April and May litters, all sired by our imported boar, a grand champion boar. Satisfaction guaran-teed. C. C. Evans & Son, Weyburn, Sask. 44-6

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PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, SOWS AND boars, March farrow, sire, Brigadier of Walton, imported, \$25, papers and crates free. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 46-5

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, March litters, both sexes, by imported sire and University of Saskatchewan sows. Wm. Olive, Ellsboro, Sask. 47-4

REGISTERED PIGS, YORKSHIRES AND Chester-Whites, ready for service, \$16. Mammoth Toulouse geese, \$3.00; ganders, \$3.50. W. J. Ferris, Sperling, Man. 47-3

BACON-TYPE YORKSHIRES, GILTS, SOWS, 75 to 160 pounds, 12c. pound, registered, crated. Deposit \$10, balance c.o.d. W. Florence, Valer, Sask. 47-2

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, WITH SIZE, quality and breeding, some selected boars, seven months, \$30; papers, crates free. W. L. Smith, Indian Head, Sask. 48-3

YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, SAME BREED-ing as first prize bacon hogs at Brandon show. Prices reasonable. Van Horne Farm, East Selkirk, Man. 48-3

SELLING—YORKSHIRE SOWS, SELECT bacon type, bred to farrow March and April. W. Bowman, Alexander, Man. 48-6

FOR SALE—TWO YORKSHIRE BOARS, BORN March, price \$25 each. Percy Chambers, Boisse-rain, Man. 48-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SOWS AND boars, service age, 10c. per pound. C. Holtzman, D'Arcy, Sask. 48-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS, APRIL 9 litter, \$25, pedigree included. W. H. Lucy, Elgin, Man. 47-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—CAN SUPPLY your wants. Hugh McLaughlin, Plumas, Man. 47-3

LIVESTOCK—Various

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES—BOARS, \$25; sows, \$20; papers included. Walter Dales, Sperling, Man. 47-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, Mammoth Bronze gobblers. Wasaga Stock Farm, Box 231, Cabri, Sask. 46-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE GRAND CHAM- pion strain boars, bred gilts, \$20 up. L. B. McDonald, Patricia, Alberta. 46-6

SELLING—YORKSHIRE BOARS, FIT FOR service, \$20. H. Potter, Langbank, Sask. 47-2

Tamworths

TAMWORTH SOWS AND BOARS OF APRIL litters, \$20; also yearling boars and bred sows, all prize winners. H. J. Thompson, Weyburn, Sask. 47-5

TAMWORTH AND WHITE LEGHORNS—Ham and eggs. Money makers for these days. Best breeding stock in the West. Thos. Noble, High How Stock Farm, Daysland, Alta. 48-3

TAMWORTH, BOTH SEX, PAPERS IN-cluded, weighing about 100 pounds, \$12.50 and \$15. L. S. Mayer, Brooks, Alta. 48-2

PURE-BRED TAMWORTH BOARS, \$21, WITH papers; one stock boar, 20 months old. Apply J. D., Horn Farm, Sifton, Sask. 47-3

SELLING—TAMWORTH SOWS AND BOARS, six months, \$20, papers included. Angus McPherson, Wadena, Sask. 44-5

Duroc-Jerseys

DUROC-JERSEYS—MAY PIGS, EITHER SEX, \$15 each, from Bailey's stock, one boar, 18 months, \$40, with papers. T. E. Murphy, Neville, Sask. 48-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC, MAY boars, sire and dam imported, large type, \$30 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta. 46-3

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOAR, 2½ years, long type, weight about 350. Bargain, \$30. A. Lewis, Vancouy, Sask. 47-2

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, ready for service, several winners at Provincial Exhibition. W. C. Pilling, Kemnay, Man. 47-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY boar, 12 months old, \$25, long, smooth. Joseph Darraugh, Bowell, Alta. 47-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUROCS, BOTH sexes, \$20 each. J. H. Hicks, La Fleche, Sask. 47-3

Berkshires

REAL BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRES FOR us we have had the Champion Berk-shire Herd of Western Canada at all the large exhibitions. Very special offerings now in young boars and young sows. Write for booklet and information.—VAUXHALL STOCK FARMS LTD., VAUXHALL, ALBERTA.

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, good stretchy young boars and gilts, March farrowed, \$30; April, \$25; May, \$20; June or July, \$15. Booking orders for bred gilts. My prizes Saskatoon Winter Fair were 18 ribbons out of 19 entries. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 48-5

SELLING—BERKSHIRE BOAR, LAKEVIEW Bobbie, 65677, born May 17, 1923. This is an exceptional individual which I can recommend in every way. Anyone wishing a good sire will do well to investigate. \$35. This ad. will appear once only. Manly Cable, MacKlin, Sask. 48-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR, POSITIVE age 18 months. Sire, Vauxhall Boy; dam, Revenue Bonnie. Price, \$25. Chas. Hastings, Taber, Alta. 47-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS AND sows, April farrow, sired by real type boar, im-ported. Donald A. Robertson, Heward, Sask. 48-5

CHOICE ENGLISH BACON BERKSHIRES, April farrow, \$25, papers included. Chas. Cooper & Son, Admiral, Sask. 48-3

SELLING—PRIZE - WINNING MAY BERK-shires, \$10; papers, \$1.50. W. Whitrow, Amulet, Sask. 44-5

Hampshires

MCGILL'S HAMPSHIRE, BROOD SOWS, \$30-\$40 Boars for service, \$20; June boars, \$12; Weanlings, \$8.00. All choice stock. Papers free. McGill, Riverhurst, Sask. 46-3

Poland-Chinas

SELLING—PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA boar. Wm. Bachmann, Findlater, Sask. 47-2

LIVESTOCK—Various

Chester Whites

REGISTERED CHESTER-WHITE BOAR, 18 months, splendid individual; bred sows; young stock. White Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Vincent Maloney, Belmont, Man. 47-2

SHEEP

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP WE are offering for sale, for 1924 service, Pure-Bred Hampshire Ram Lambs at prices you can afford to pay. Our flock of Hampshire is one of the largest and choicest in Canada. For particulars write the BROOKS HAMPSHIRE SHEEP BREEDERS LTD., BROOKS, ALTA.

FOR SALE—SUFFOLK, SHROPSHIRE AND Southdown rams and ewes, high-class quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 48-3

KARAKUL SHEEP—THIS IS THE SHEEP that produce the beautiful persian lamb fur. Will sell 100 at \$20 each. S. Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 48-3

WILL SELL A FEW PAIRS OR TRIOS PURE-bred Karakuls. Might exchange for good clear title property. J. R. Sutherland, R.R. 314, Win-nipeg. Phone F04313.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD-DOWN shearing rams, also ram lambs, few bred ewes. Write or phone Mrs. Thos. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 48-2

FOR SALE—LEICESTERS, SOME RAMS AND 26 ewes, good quality. G. E. Roose, Camrose, Alta. 48-2

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR EWES—Registered Shropshire ram. D. M. Rishel, Renown, Sask. 48-2

SHROPSHIRE, SHEARLING RAMS, PRICE \$25 each. Van Horne Farm, East Selkirk, Man. 48-2

SHROPSHIRE RAMS—TWO SHEAR, LOW set, two star, very choice, \$32; also shearing, ungraded, \$22. Philip Leech, Baring, Sask. 48-2

WANTED—350 BREEDING EWES ON SHARES. Feed and range plentiful. Experienced. H. K. Lynn, Youngstown, Alta. 48-2

WANTED—CAR LOAD OF YOUNG BREEDING ewes. H. W. Bovee, Maryfield, Sask. 48-2

THREE-YEAR REGISTERED OXFORD RAM, \$25. H. C. Tallmadge, Tallmadge, Sask. 46-4

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

COYOTE HOUNDS OF THE DIFFERENT breeds. I have them, real good ones. Held over the summer for now. Registered Russian female, price \$50; registered Russian pup, \$15; registered Greyhound pup, \$15; Fox terrier pup, males, \$8.00; females, \$5.00; young hounds, ready to train, \$25; beautiful Foxhounds. Unsollected testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 46-4

PURE-BRED OLD ENGLISH SHEEP DOG puppies, unrivalled for sheep or cattle, brainiest dog known, will save you many steps, best stock in America, males, \$20. J. G. Rose, Vernon, B.C. 48-2

SELLING—FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, beauties. Males, \$7.00; females, \$5.00; females, nearly full grown, no bad habits, \$7.00. Hamilton Bros., Zealandia, Sask. 48-2

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PEDIGREED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES always on hand. R. A. Gillespie, Abbotsford, Que. 39-10

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIES—PRICES reasonable. Write for particulars. Fleur-de-Lis Kennels, Macorrie, Sask. 44-6

CANARIES, PARROTS, LOVEBIRDS, GOLD-fish, dogs, kittens, rabbits, Guinea pigs. Reliable Bird Store, 405 Portage, Winnipeg. 45-13

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED COLLIE PUPS, Males, \$8.00; females, \$5.00. Gordon Kirkpatrick, Ridgville, Man. 48-2

WOLFHOUNDS, TRAINED, FASTEST OBTAIN-able. Speed pays. Stamp reply C. Miller, Froude, Sask. 46-3

RUSSIAN STAGHOUND, GUARANTEED killer, three years old, \$30. W. Byrnes, Hazen-more, Sask. 46-3

FOR SALE—WOLFHOUND, THREE YEARS old, extra good killer. Price \$25. R. Affeck, Oban, Sask. 47-2

COYOTE TRAPPERS—TRY SOME REAL scent. Robert Kearney, Ravenscrag, Sask. 46-5

LIVESTOCK—Various

FOR SALE—GUARANTEED WOLFHOUNDS, Taylor Sykes, Woodrow, Sask. 48-6

PEDIGREED COLLIES, NATURAL HEELERS, Frank McCallum, Hanley, Sask. 48-2

RED CROSS AND SILVER FOXES AT FELT value. E. Valley, L'Orignal, Ont. 44-5

SELLING—SILVER, PATCH AND RED FOXES, T. R. Lyons, Waterville, N.S. 44-5

POULTRY—Various

100 PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES, DUCKS, \$1.00, drakes, \$1.50; also White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.00. Reggie Bennett, Grenfell, Sask. 45-4

FOR SALE—THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS and Wyandottes, 300-egg strain. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 48-5

PEARL GUINEAS, \$2.50 PAIR. NELSON Braden, Poplar Point, Man. 48-2

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

MAMMOTH BRONZE PURE-BRED Turkeys from my \$100 Bird Bros. 40-lb Tom, 5th prize Madison Square; 1st prize Brandon, 1924. \$5.00 up (if ordered before December 1). Also 16-month Tom, 33 lbs., 1st prize Brandon. Prices and guaranteed weights on application.—JACK FITZPATRICK, FAIRFAX, MAN.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, \$3.50 each; toms, \$5.00. These are exceptionally large boned birds from 43-pound stock. Rose Comb Ancona cockerels, beauties, \$1.50 each; 120-egg Bluebird incubator, \$18. Mrs. Templeton, Balduf, Man. 46-3

BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM HENS BRED FROM first-prize birds Chicago and New York shows. Sire son of winning tom, Saskatoon. Hardy birds, exhibition markings. Toms, 20 pounds, \$7.00; hens, 13 pounds, \$5.00 until December 12. Mrs. Ken McDonald, Glenisle, Sask. 48-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE PURE-BRED MAY hatch, gobblers, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. vigorous strain; roost in open. George McNeil, Sinclair, Man. 48-3

SELLING—PURE M. B. TURKEYS, LARGE type, from Chicago strain hens, \$4.00; toms, \$6.00; yearling tom, \$9.00. Mrs. Thomas Morrison, Souris, Man. 48-3

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, YOUNG toms, 21 pounds, \$6.50; pullets, 14 pounds, \$4.00; weights guaranteed. Mrs. Witherspoon, Lore-burn, Sask. 48-4

DUCKS, DRAKES, YOUNG TURKEYS, \$1.00; two-year-old gobblers, \$5.00; two-year-old hens, \$2.50; pure-bred Rock cockerels, \$2.00. Box 148, Manor, Sask. 48-2

MAMMOTH PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, May hatched, toms, \$4.00; hens, \$3.00, large. Toulouse ganders, \$4.00; geese, \$3.50. H. Taylor, Bethune, Sask. 48-2

IT PAYS TO GET THE BEST—PRIZE-WINNING Bronze gobblers, \$8.00; turkeys, \$4.00. Hugh McLaughlin, Plumas, Man. 47-3

PRIZE WINNERS, FINE LARGE TOULOUSE geese, \$3.00; ganders, \$3.50. Ormond Watson, Brookdale, Man. 47-4

LARGE TOULOUSE GESE, GOOD LAYING strain, \$3.50 each. E. Thompson, Stoughton, Sask. 46-3

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, \$3.00; TOMS, \$4.50, from 35-pound stock. J. T. McLaren, Arcola, Sask. 46-3

PURE-BRED BLACK BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$4.00; hens, \$3.00. Mrs. Charles Phipps, Forgan, Sask. 48-6

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, prize-winning stock, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50; May hatch. S. Wiseman, Neepawa, Man. 48-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, MAY hatched, \$3.50. Apply at once. E. Cates, McLean, Sask. 48-2

SELLING—LARGE PURE-BRED TOULOUSE geese, \$3.00; ganders, \$4.00. George Featherston, Leney, Sask. 48-5

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, \$2.00 each; per trio, \$8.00. Mildred Bryant, Stoughton, Sask. 48-2

PURE-BRED AMERICAN BRONZE TURKEYS, hens, \$3.00; toms, \$4.00. C. Clark, Moosomin, Sask. Box 552. 48-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE YOUNG TOMS, \$4.00 each. Fred Pratt, Holdfast, Sask. 48-4

PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES, \$1.25 EACH. Mary Woodcock, Clanwilliam, Man. 47-2

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, HEAVY, \$3.00. Box 20, Drake, Sask. 47-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, \$3.50; TOMS, \$4.50. Ruby Livingstone, Swan Lake, Man. 47-2

Rhode Islands

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, COCK-erels, bred-to-lay, from College stock, \$2.00; three, \$5.00 until December 20. William Chambers, Minto, Man. 47-5

EARLY HATCHED SINGLE COMB RHODE Island cockerels, \$1.50 each. Mrs. E. M. Tysdal, Briercrest, Sask. 47-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND cockerels, dark red birds, \$1.50 each. John Koenig, Englefeld, Sask. 47-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND cockerels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; bred-to-lay. Anna Flanders, Bowman River, Man. 48-2

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND COCKERELS, best English strains, bred-to-lay, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. John Pritt, Arcola, Sask. 48-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-erels, from winter layers, \$2.00; three for \$5.00. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 48-5

Plymouth Rocks

SELLING—BIG, GROWTHY WHITE ROCK cockerels, from hens that won highest honors in the egg pool, \$2.50 each till December 1st, or four for \$9.00. D. S. Cram, Laurier, Man. 47-2

CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, EARLY hatched, from Government approved flock, eggs, \$2.00 each. Pullets started laying in October. Arthur Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 48-5

THE STRAIN COUNTS—SELLING BARRED Rock cockerels, 5th generation, heavy-laying strain, \$2.50 each. John H. Otto, Rosedale, Man. 44-5

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.50 each or four for \$5.00. Mrs. Rodney Steeves, Carnduff, Sask. 48-5

The Guide Sells Shetlands

Read the two Testimonials we received from one Advertiser in two successive years

That little Guide Classified Ads. sell Livestock is clearly shown in the two testi-monials printed hereunder. John Teece, of Abernethy, Sask., is an old Guide advertiser, and uses The Guide whenever he has anything to sell. But read his two letters:

"Have sold nearly half-a-hundred (Ponies). Had repeat orders for Ayrshires. All due to ad. in The Guide."—John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. (This is what Mr. Teece wrote to us in November, 1923).

"It sure pays to advertise in The Guide. Ayrshires and Shetlands selling like Hot Cross Buns. Have difficulty in keeping breeding stock—all females sold. The Guide sells in the three provinces."—John Teece, Abernethy, Sask. (Note—Mr. Teece sent us this letter in March, 1924).

We did it for him—We can do it for you

This is a good advertising season for Shetlands, Work Horses, Cattle, Freshening Cows, Sheep, Swine, including Bred Sows. The one best way to get results is to run your ad. in its proper advertising season. Now is the time to advertise Livestock of all kinds. And as for Poultry—you can make no mistake, because the fall selling season has just opened up. Note for yourself the increasing number of offerings in the last Guide issues—then write your ad. and mail it while the big selling season is on!

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.



**POULTRY****Orpingtons**

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, FROM** winter-laying hens. Sires from Manitoba Agricultural College stock, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.50. George McNeil, Sinclair, Man. 48-3

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,** \$1.75 each. W. J. Pilkington, Clair, Sask. 47-4

**LARGE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS,** \$2.00 each. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Man. 46-3

**Minorcas**

**FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA** pullets and cockerels, large type. L. Parker, Tessier, Sask. 47-3

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB** Black Minorca cockerels, \$1.50 each. F. Saunders, Bladworth, Sask. 46-4

**Leghorns**

**WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS,** individually pedigreed from 200 to 265-egg hens. Sire, Mediterranean champion, Lethbridge (dam 292 eggs), choice birds, government leg-banded, \$4.00 to \$10. Laywell Poultry Farm, Macleod, Alta. 47-2

**ROSE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN COCK-** erels, large early beauties, \$2.00. Mrs. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 48-8

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-** horn cockerels, Ferris strain, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Emery Jacques, Bannerman, Man. 48-3

**WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, PULLETS,** \$1.00. Box 73, Fillmore, Sask. 47-2

**Wyandottes**

**CLEARING SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTES,** yearling hens, pullets, cockerels, \$1.00 each. Also Cowan's Mahogany Russian Orloff cockerels, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Fred Grunerud, Broderick, Sask. 47-4

**CHOICE PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE** Wyandotte cockerels, April hatch, \$2.00 each. Robt. Drysdale, Brandon, Man. 47-5

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**FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY WITH** free use of the land for one year and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile prairie or park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment until the end of the second year; balance payable in 34 years, with interest at 6 per cent. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds 7 per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary. 27-6

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FLAXCOMBE, SASK.

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WILSON ENGRAVING CO. LTD.

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have a number of good localities now open for energetic and intelligent men to RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS.

Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

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**TRAPPERS, HUNTERS, DON'T LET COYOTES** break your snares and get away. I have a method that chokes them in a few minutes. I never use a spring or balance poles. It's a new method discovered by experimenting. Send stamped envelope for full particulars. Frank N. Gibson, Box 4003, Strathcona, Alberta.

**KILL WOLVES and COYOTES WITH MICKEL-** son's Coyote capsules, quick acting. Ask your druggist, or send mail postpaid, 25 capsules, \$1.25; 100 capsules, \$4.00. Anton Mickelson Co. Ltd., 141 Smith Street, Winnipeg, makers of Mickelson's famous gopher poisons. 47-2

**TRAPPERS, CATCH WOLVES and FOXES** with Out-o-site snares, better and more sure than traps. Prices, delivered, 40 cents each; \$7.00 for 25; \$12 for 50; \$20 per 100. Patent applied for. Ernest C. Mallin, Fertile, Sask. 47-3

**The Cheerful Plowman**

By J. Edw. Tufft

**Can't Can Too Much**

When the women folks were canning I declared it seemed to me they were storing every berry from the mountains to the sea! Why, for days and days together they were peeling plums and pears with the sealers piled before them like an endless flight of stairs! "Why, you silly, silly women!" I made bold to say one day, "You'll have fruit on file and wasting on the final Judgment Day! I'll admit it's good in winter and a plenty is a treat, but you're more on tap, I'm certain, than a regiment could eat!" But those women never heeded as they smiled a knowing smile, and they added tiers of sealers to the ever-growing pile. Rhubarb, cherries, by the score, purple plums and apricots, berries from a hundred counties, pickles from a hundred lots! As I viewed the huge assortment, then I said, "Alas the day! We'll not finish up this vintage till a hundred years from May!" Thus I raved, unthinking creature, and I fancied I was wise as that fruit pile towered before me, mountain of astounding size! Well, we're now in early winter and already I can see it was well those thoughtful women worked without a thought of me, for that fruit is disappearing faster than an early snow; it is marvellous, stupendous, how a stack of fruit can go! I've a hunch our freighted basement will be empty, bleak and bare, long before next season's canning can replete the cupboards there!



## MISCELLANEOUS

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**E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST**  
334 Main Street, Winnipeg. 461  
**JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST**  
Brandon, Manitoba. 35-7  
**WESTERN TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN STREET,**  
Winnipeg. Lowest prices in the West. 45-7

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We offer 4 1/2% bonds due 15th October, 1944, at market (\$97 to \$98). Will accept 1924's at par in settlement. Oldfield, Kirby & Gardner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

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**LEAF TOBACCO - SOUTHERN ONTARIO**  
(burley), bright, mild, full flavored; pound, 40c.; five pounds, \$1.75; 10 pounds, \$3.00; delivered post paid. Satisfaction of money and expenses returned; directions for making up free. A. B. Seaman, Dresden, Ont. 47-5

**CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, "REGALIA"**  
Brand, long or short Havana, Rouge, Connecticut, 45c; Hauborg, 70c; Quenel, Parfume d'Italie, 75c per pound prepaid. Richard-Belliveau Co., Winnipeg. 33-20

**PETIT ROUGE, PETIT HAVANA, HAVANA, 40**  
cents per pound; Gold Leaf, 50 cents; Cigar Leaf, 60 cents; Rouge and Quenel, 60 cents; postpaid. Lalonde & Co., 201 Victoria, Norwood, Man.

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**FLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R.**  
watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watch for estimate by return.

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## CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

Everybody is thinking along co-operative lines these days—That's because it is sane and sound in principle—It is just as sound to market

## CREAM

co-operatively, as any other farm product. Write us for particulars and prices.

## MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES LTD.

846 SHERBROOK STREET, WINNIPEG

## Dressed Poultry

Ship your Dressed Poultry to Moose Jaw. Compare our guaranteed prices with those of more distant points. Compare the express rates from your station, and see how much you will save by consigning to us.

We guarantee the following prices for No. 1 Dressed Poultry:

Chickens, over 5 lbs., 23c; 4 to 5 lbs., 21c; under 4 lbs., 18c  
Fowl, over 5 lbs., 20c; 4 to 5 lbs., 18c; under 4 lbs., 15c  
Turkeys, over 12 lbs., 23c; 10-12 lbs., 21c; under 10 lbs., 18c  
Ducks, 14-15c Geese, 13-14c

Prices quoted above are f.o.b. Moose Jaw, guaranteed until December 3.

We will satisfy you if you ship good stock. Returns by par Dominion Express Money Orders. Reference any Branch of the Union Bank of Canada.

## Saskatchewan Egg and Poultry Exporters

(Licensed and Bonded)

331 RIVER ST. W., MOOSE JAW, SASK.

## POULTRY WANTED

Fat Old Hens, over 6 lbs., 17c  
Fat Old Hens, over 5 lbs., 15c  
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs., 12c Hens, under 4 lbs., 9c  
Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs., 18c  
Spring Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs., 16c  
Spring Chickens, under 4 lbs., 15c  
Turkeys, over 10 lbs., 18c  
Ducks, over 5 lbs., 12c Geese, any size, 10c  
Dressed Chickens and Turkeys, 3c above live weight prices. Crates supplied.

CANADIAN PRODUCE CO.

83 LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG

## LIVE AND DRESSED

## Poultry Prices

Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs., 18c  
Spring Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs., 15c  
Spring Chickens, under 4 lbs., 12c  
Hens, over 5 lbs., 15c  
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs., 12c  
Hens, under 4 lbs., 8c  
Turkeys, over 11 lbs., 18c  
Turkeys, 9 lbs. to 11 lbs., 16c  
Ducks, 11c Geese, 11c  
Old Roosters, 7c  
Dressed Turkeys, 11 lbs. and over, 22-23c  
Dressed Turkeys, 9 lbs. to 11 lbs., 20-21c  
Dressed Turkeys, under 9 lbs., 18c

## DRESSED POULTRY

3c to 5c above Live Weight Prices. Ship "Dressed." Save on express charges and shrinkage losses.

Crates sent on request. Cash payments mailed every day. We invite you to join our big list of satisfied shippers.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.

43 CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

## LIVE AND DRESSED

## POULTRY WANTED

We are paying the following prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg, for No. 1 stock, guaranteed till next issue:

Turkeys, 10 lbs. and over, 18c  
Turkeys, 8-10 lbs., 17c  
Spring Chickens, 5 lbs. and up, 18c  
Spring Chickens, 4-5 lbs., 17c  
Spring Chickens, 3-4 lbs., 14c  
Hens, 6 lbs. and over, 17c  
Hens, 5-6 lbs., 15c Hens, 4-5 lbs., 13c  
Hens, under 4 lbs., 9c Ducks, 11c  
Geese, 12 lbs. and over, 12c  
Geese, 10-12 lbs., 10c Old Roosters, 8c

4c above these prices for dressed turkeys and chickens. Prompt returns by Bank Money Order. Crates forwarded on request.

CAPITOL PRODUCE CO.

398 STELLA AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## LIVE POULTRY

PRICES GUARANTEED UNTIL DEC. 6, INCLUSIVE, FOR BIRDS IN GOOD CONDITION

Hens, over 6 lbs., extra fat, 18c  
Hens, over 5 lbs., 15c  
Hens, 4-5 lbs., 12c  
Hens, under 4 lbs., in good condition, 10c  
Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs., in good condition, 18c  
Spring Chickens, 4-5 lbs., in good condition, 15c  
Spring Chickens, under 4 lbs., in good condition, 13c  
Roosters, 8c  
Geese, 12c Ducks, 11c

**TURKEYS**—Let us know what you have and we will quote you a price.

The above prices quoted are live weight. For dressed hens 5 lbs. and over, dressed spring chickens and turkeys, we will pay 4c per lb. more than for live weight. All the above prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg. Write for crates if required.

**GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.**

Licensed and Bonded under the Manitoba Produce Dealers' Act

91 LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG

## POULTRY PRICES

Our prices remain the same as published in the issue of November 19.

## DRESSED POULTRY

We pay 3-4c lb. above live weight, excepting for Ducks and Geese.

ROYAL PRODUCE CO.

97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG

## We Want Live Poultry

Ship us and secure quick returns. Highest market prices paid at all times.

Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, No. 1, 18-19c  
Chickens, 4 lbs. to 5 lbs., 17c  
Chickens, under 4 lbs., 15-16c  
Hens, 6 lbs. and over, fat, 17c  
Hens, 5 lbs. to 6 lbs., 14-15c  
Hens, 4 lbs. to 5 lbs., 12-13c  
Turkeys, 10 lbs. and over, No. 1, 17-18c  
Turkeys, 8 lbs. to 10 lbs., 16-17c  
Ducks and Geese, fat, 12c  
Ducks and Geese, medium, 10c

## DRESSED POULTRY

We pay 3-4c lb. above live weight, excepting for Ducks and Geese.

Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, and guaranteed until next issue. Crates shipped on request.

**RELIABLE PRODUCE COMPANY**

317 STELLA AVENUE, WINNIPEG

## Dressed Poultry Prices

We guarantee for shipments up to date of next issue of The Guide, the following prices for No. 1 Dressed Stock, f.o.b. Winnipeg:

Chickens, over 5 lbs., 23c  
Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs., 21c  
Chickens, under 4 lbs., 17c  
Fowl, over 5 lbs., 20c  
Fowl, 4 to 5 lbs., 17c  
Fowl, under 4 lbs., 15c  
Turkeys, over 11 lbs., 23c  
Turkeys, 9 lbs. to 11 lbs., 21c  
Turkeys, under 9 lbs., 19c

## LIVE POULTRY

We pay 5c per lb. below above prices for live poultry, No. 1 stock.

Reference: Any Winnipeg broker or wholesale house.

## The Consolidated Packers

POINT DOUGLAS, WINNIPEG

## LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed November 21 as follows: March 8d higher at 12s 8d; May at 12s 8d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted 3c higher at \$4.61. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: March, \$1.76; May \$1.75.

## The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., November 21, 1924.  
**WHEAT**—Prices have shown a declining tendency this week despite the fact that there has been a reduction in the offerings from the producer as compared with the past few weeks. Trade in general has been dull. There has been very little pressure on the market, and the buying power, caused by export demand, has also been light. Liverpool markets declined sharply, and the decline was followed on this side when buying for British account was not forthcoming. Exporters report business as very slow, with cargoes in the East offering at cost of replacement. The bulk of the trading we think during the past few days has been caused by spreading operations and the buying of Canadian wheat against sales of American. The cash market has followed the trend of the deferred delivery, and there is just a fair enquiry with trade of small proportions. Coarse grains have been weak, and the demand for Oats and Barley disappointing. Cash oats are not wanted and are a full carrying cost under December delivery price. There is a demand for 2 C.W. Oats, which are comparatively scarce and hard to buy, but other grades are being taken by holders of November delivery option contracts. Barley and Rye are being worked East in small quantities, but the demand is much easier than that of a week or two ago.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur  
November 17 to 22, inclusive

Date	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	FLAN 2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
Nov. 17	59 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	48 1/2	87 1/2	82 1/2	80	76	210 1/2	236 1/2	211 1/2	127 1/2
18	60 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	49 1/2	87 1/2	82 1/2	79 1/2	75 1/2	240 1/2	236 1/2	213 1/2	128 1/2
19	59 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	53 1/2	48 1/2	87 1/2	82 1/2	79 1/2	75 1/2	239 1/2	235 1/2	212 1/2	126 1/2
20	58 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	48 1/2	85 1/2	80 1/2	77 1/2	73 1/2	236 1/2	232 1/2	211 1/2	124 1/2
21	58 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	52 1/2	48 1/2	84 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	73 1/2	235 1/2	231 1/2	209 1/2	125 1/2
22	59 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	50 1/2	85 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	74 1/2	239 1/2	235 1/2	213 1/2	128 1/2
Week Ago	59 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	49 1/2	87 1/2	82 1/2	79 1/2	75 1/2	240 1/2	236 1/2	211 1/2	127 1/2
Year Ago	39 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	55 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	45 1/2	215 1/2	211 1/2	191 1/2	66 1/2

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

Nov. 17 to Nov. 22 inclusive.	17	18	19	20	21	22	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Nov. 165 1/2	165 1/2	163 1/2	160 1/2	161 1/2	165 1/2	166 1/2	96 1/2	
Dec. 161 1/2	161 1/2	159 1/2	156 1/2	157 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	93 1/2	
May 165 1/2	165 1/2	164 1/2	161 1/2	162 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	98 1/2	
Oats—								
Nov. 59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	39 1/2	
Dec. 59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	37 1/2	
May 63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	41 1/2	
Barley—								
Nov. 87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	55 1/2	
Dec. 86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	52 1/2	
May 89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	54 1/2	
Flax—								
Nov. 240 1/2	240 1/2	239 1/2	236 1/2	235 1/2	239 1/2	240 1/2	215 1/2	
Dec. 238 1/2	240 1/2	239 1/2	236 1/2	234 1/2	238 1/2	238 1/2	201 1/2	
May 246 1/2	247 1/2	246 1/2	244 1/2	242 1/2	246 1/2	247 1/2	208 1/2	
Rye—								
Nov. 127 1/2	128 1/2	126 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	66 1/2	
Dec. 128 1/2	129 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	65 1/2	
May 134 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	68 1/2	

## CASH WHEAT

Nov. 17 to Nov. 22, inclusive.

Nov.	17	18	19	20	21	22	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N	169 1/2	169 1/2	166 1/2	162 1/2	163 1/2	167 1/2	170 1/2	97 1/2
2 N	163 1/2	163 1/2	160 1/2	157 1/2	158 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2	93 1/2
3 N	157 1/2	157 1/2	155 1/2	152 1/2	153 1/2	157 1/2	158 1/2	88 1/2
4	146 1/2	146 1/2	143 1/2	141 1/2	142 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	81 1/2
5	135 1/2	135 1/2	123 1/2	130 1/2	133 1/2	136 1/2	135 1/2	75 1/2
6	121 1/2	121 1/2	117 1/2	114 1/2	117 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	72 1/2
Feed	101 1/2	101 1/2	97 1/2	94 1/2	97 1/2	101 1/2	104 1/2	70 1/2

## MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.47 1/2 to \$1.69 1/2; No. 1 northern, \$1.46 1/2 to \$1.48 1/2; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.45 1/2 to \$1.66 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.44 1/2 to \$1.45 1/2; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.42 1/2 to \$1.63 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$1.41 1/2 to \$1.44 1/2. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.44 1/2 to \$1.64 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.43 1/2 to \$1.54 1/2; Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.42 1/2 to \$1.47 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.41 1/2 to \$1.46 1/2; Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.45 1/2 to \$1.56 1/2; No. 1 durum, \$1.42 1/2 to \$1.51 1/2; No. 2 amber, \$1.44 1/2 to \$1.54 1/2; No. 2 durum, \$1.41 1/2 to \$1.49 1/2; No. 3 amber, \$1.43 1/2 to \$1.52 1/2; No. 3 durum, \$1.40 1/2 to \$1.47 1/2. Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.19 to \$1.19 1/2; No. 3 yellow, \$1.14 1/2 to \$1.17 1/2; No. 2, mixed, \$1.15 1/2 to \$1.16 1/2; No. 3, mixed, \$1.11 1/2 to \$1.14 1/2. Oats—No. 2, white, 49 1/2c to 49 1/2c; No. 3, white, 48 1/2c to 48 1/2c; No. 4, white, 46 1/2c to 47 1/2c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 84c to 86c; medium to good, 80c to 83c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.22 1/2 to \$1.23 1/2. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.65 to \$2.67.

## WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending November 21, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 8,843; hogs, 8,401; sheep, 994. Last week: Cattle, 17,412; hogs, 9,156; sheep, 1,791.

With a 50 per cent. reduction in cattle receipts on this market during the past week, prices can be quoted a good 25c a hundred all around. The percentage of plain and common cattle continues to be very large, and the outlet for this class continues limited. We feel satisfied that those who followed our advice and bought feeder cattle on last week's low market will find that they made a real good investment, as we do not look to see prices as low again this year. Well-finished butcher steers are finding a steady trade at prices ranging from \$4.50 to \$4.75, with

a few odd ones at \$5.00. Prime butcher cows \$2.75 with a few at \$3.00. Prime heifers \$3.50 to \$3.75, with a few odd ones at \$4.00. There are quite a number of medium quality stocker and feeder steers on the market which continue to find a slow and draggy trade. Choice stockers and feeders are in exceedingly active demand, and this is the only kind that the Eastern and Southern buyer is interested in.

In the hog section, prices have strengthened slightly, thick smooths being worth \$7.90 to \$8.10, depending on quality with a 10 per cent. premium over these prices for select bacons. Shop hogs are being cut \$1.50 per hundred under thick smooth price, and lights and feeders are ranking in price all the way from \$3.00 to \$5.50, also depending on quality and weight.

The sheep and lamb receipts continue light, best lambs bringing from \$11.50 to \$12; medium qualities \$8.00 to \$9.00; lightweight butcher sheep, \$6.00 to \$7.00.

## Warning

Farmers and others who have cattle to sell should remember that the market last week was possibly at the lowest level. Indications point to a very definite improvement in the near future. Don't sell your good cattle at home and ship only your poor ones. Your good ones are the kind that make money on this market. Anticipating better prices, strong efforts will be made to get you to sell locally as operating on a rising market is always profitable. Ship your cattle and thus get every dollar that is in them.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers .....	\$4.50 to \$5.00
Prime butcher steers .....	4.25 to 4.50
Good to choice steers .....	4.00 to 4.25
Medium to good steers .....	3.25 to 3.50
Common steers .....	2.00 to 2.50
Choice feeder steers .....	3.75 to 4.25
Medium feeders .....	2.50 to 3.75
Common feeder steers .....	2.00 to 2.50
Good stocker steers .....	3.25 to 3.50
Medium stockers .....	2.75 to 3.00
Common stockers .....	1.75 to 2.25
Choice butcher heifers .....	3.50 to 3.75
Fair to good heifers .....	3.00 to 3.50
Medium heifers .....	2.50 to 2.75
Stock heifers .....	2.00 to 2.50
Choice butcher cows .....	2.50 to 2.75
Fair to good cows .....	2.00 to 2.50
Cutter cows .....	1.50 to 1.75
Breedy stock cows .....	1.50 to 1.75
Canner cows .....	.75 to 1.75
Choice springers .....	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers .....	15.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves .....	4.75 to 5.00
Choice heavy calves .....	3.00 to 3.50
Common calves .....	1.50 to 2.50
Heavy bull calves .....	2.50 to 3.00



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